The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2279. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

Nomination of Townsend Harris as Minister Resident in Japan—The Republicans and the Admission of Oregon—The case of the Brig General Armstrong, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

I learn from the White House that the President has sent to the Senate the nomination of TOWNSEND HARRIS, of New-York, now Consul-General of Japan, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire. This is a judicious and well-deserved recognition of the services of the volunteer negotiator of the recent Treaty with Japan.

The Republicans held a caucus to-night, to consider their course relative to the bill for the admission of Oregon. It resulted in a general understanding that they would oppose it while the English bill of proscription stands in reference to Kansas. THAYER, of Massachusetts, is the only man who distinctly intimated his purpose not to sustain this policy. He even expressed a disposition to vote for the admission of [illegible] States.

There is now good reason to believe that the Arizona Territorial bill will pass.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report favorably on the privateer-brig *General Armstrong* case. Captain REED, who fought the celebrated battle on that vessel, in the port of Fayal, is now here. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

This morning the House Committee on Territories decided to report bills for the organization of the Territorial Governments of Arizona and Dakota, and against Colona.

The Secretary of War, in response to the inquiry of the Senate, has inclosed a letter from the Engineer Bureau, stating that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the City of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but that the extent of the public domain at Sandy Hook might perhaps admit of a portion of the south end of the Neck for such purposes.

The correspondence between the British Government and Mr. DALLAS, called for to-day by Mr. SEWARD's resolution, will, it is said, if furnished, exhibit startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of the American flag to cover the Slave-trade, and show that the yacht *Wanderer* played a prominent part in that traffic on the African coast.

Senator DOUGLAS has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Baltimore, at which every county in the State is to be represented. It will take place at such time as may suit his convenience.

The Senate have reëlected Professor BACHE and Ex-Senator BADGER Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The nomination of CHARLES L. WELLER as Postmaster of San Francisco being before the Senate for confirmation for the second term, a pamphlet has been circulated among the Senators charging him with violations of law, etc., arising out of his controversy with the Penny-post company of that city.

H. J. GRAHAM, Delegate to urge the organization of the Territory of Colona, has arrived here.

Senator DAVIS is laboring from indisposition, and was obliged to retire from the Senate Chamber to-day in consequence of it.

The Patent Office has issued a patent to Mr. DAVID E. HUGHES, of New-York, assignor to the American Telegraph Company, for an improvement in Electro-Magnetic Telegraphing.

Prominent citizens of Washington and other persons, occupying high public positions, from different sections of the country, have determined to offer the British Minister and Lady NAPIER, a grand complimentary ball in February.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DISUNION SPEECH OF SENATOR IVERSON—MR. BRYAN, OF TEXAS, ON THE SAME ROAD—THE FILLIBUSTERS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

It is with emotions of unfeigned sorrow that I announce the numbered days of the "glorious Union for which so many have fought, bled and died." The precise hour when the closing scene is to be upon us, I have not yet been able to ascertain; but after a brief season in which to recover from the sudden shock of an announcement that has been made every other day since Mr. CALHOUN and Nullification were boys together, I'll ask Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, and send you all the particulars. He has studied the subject with care, and is especially familiar with the causes and symptoms of the alarming asphyxia which has already begun to stiffen these elongated limbs by means of which Fourth of July orators make the genius of America stand "with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific Ocean!" Unquestionably he will be graciously specific in the details of this alarming event, when approached upon the subject in proper spirit.

The Georgia Senator, with tears standing in his eyes, announced the great fact to-day, with as much mournful gravity as was expended yesterday in burying the lamented QUITMAN. With a keen eye to retrenchment, and a heroic determination to defeat the possibility of any waste of federal treasure, he earnestly opposed the Pacific Railroad bill, because the day of the Union's dissolution is so near at hand. He admitted substantially, that the people of the United States had become tired of such national administrations as the present, and are determined not to permit the elevation of any more "Mistakes" to the Executive chair. The people, he was positive, are madly bent upon reposing the administration of the Government in the hands of some one who will be just to the rights and tolerant of the sentiments of the majority of the people—the great free North. The defeat of the "Democracy" in 1860 he estimates as a foregone conclusion; and the power and patronage of the Government is about to pass into the hands of WM. H. SEWARD, or some other man holding and representing the sentiments which he maintains.

And here comes in the lamentations. The consummation of that event is the death-knell of the Union; and so the "fair pillars of our Repcblic" are to "crumble into dust," on or about the 4th of March, 1861,—probably somewhere about meridian. Take these suggestions to your heart, dear reader. Think of the horrible catastrophe that impends, and while its darkling shadow casts infinite gloom upon *your* soul, imagine, if you can, the depth of malignity in *his*, which permitted Mr. SEWARD to smile complacently upon the Georgia Senator, instead of tearing his unmentionables—and prostrating himself in the dust and ashes of penitent contrition. Strange, very strange was it, that nobody thought of this argument against the Railroad until Mr. IVERSON exhumed it to-day. It must be fatal to the bill,—and even Mr. FOSTER's iron amendment can't save it.

And then, too, in the House, Mr. BRYAN of Texas had to set the disunion ball in motion. He told us that Texas had revolted once before, and could do so some more! It's a way Texas has, alluding to Mr. B., who seems to think that this very bad habit will run away with her, like the fellow's steam leg that the song tells about. Texas needs protection for her frontier, and she certainly ought to have it. There should be no dispute upon that point. But if Congress don't give it to her, Mr. BRYAN says she *will go out of the Union;* and he declared further, that to-day's vote upon the pending proposition for her protection would decide her action. You see matters are becoming serious, and if Congress isn't dreadfully alarmed at the thought of such a fate, and don't hasten to award Texas all that her gallant Representative demands, the country will marvel greatly. There's nothing like these bold, dashing, willful threats, to bring Congress to its knees. Just let the South or any Southern State threaten dissolution, and, now that the South is becoming so strong, we shall "cotton" forth with.

I remember witnessing, when a boy, a chemical experiment conducted by Dr. TORREY, now our respected United States Assayer at New-York, but then the Chemical Lecturer at Princeton College. The Doctor produced several little tadpole-looking affairs, made of glass, charged with some disintegrating principle which remained dormant until ever so small a fragment of the article was broken from its lesser end, but at the instant of the smallest fracture, the whole arrangement crumbled into grains of sand, to the alarm of the uninitiated students into whose hands they had been placed, with instructions to be exceedingly cautious and not do more than break off the smallest chip. The idea prevails that the American Union is a good deal like that glass tadpole—that it can't be fractured anywhere without tumbling all to pieces, any more than would the good lecturer's experimental "sell." Let us beg o Mr. BRYAN, therefore, not to tear the star of Texas from our national flag just yet awhile, lest he involve us in national ruin.

It is pleasant to turn from such demonstrations as these—so suggestive of a funeral in a mad-house—to the exceedingly humane and sensible speech of the Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, in favor of feeding the Indian tribes instead of fighting them,—fo giving them bread rather than the contents of SHARP's rifles and mountain howitzers. It was a strange sight, too, to see the venerable Mr. GIDDINGS passing over to the neighborhood of Mr. DAVIS' seat, and then giving utterance to an eloquent tribute to the humanity and sound policy o' that gentleman's speech. Mr. G. added that views so humanitarian came so seldom from that side of the House, that their utterance when they *did* come were doubly gratifying.

It is mentioned as very remarkable that no letters or papers have been received here from Mobile for some five or six days past, although the New-Orleans mail has come to hand with its accustomed "regular irregularity." The fillibuster sympathizers here have been anxiously awaiting Mobile advices for particulars in relation to General WALKER's movements. So, too, the Administration telegraphed to the Collectors at Mobile and New-Orleans two days ago for specific information in regard to the alleged return of the wrecked passengers of the *Susan*,—but up to this time, I am informed, have received no response. Nor do the fillibusters here get any telegraphic intelligence upon that subject.

The proposition for the appointment and education of Consular pupils has been revived, and is now understood to be subject of consideration before the Committee on Foreign Relations. The object of this measure is to bring up a set of competent young men as assistants, clerks, &c., in the various Legations and foreign Consulates, training them to the business of diplomacy, and thus fitting them, by experience, to discharge satisfactorily the detail duties of that branch of the public service. The project certainly is a good one, but in order to make it effectual in securing the service of those public pupils, some plan would necessarily be adopted to insure their appointment to future vacancies, in the place of the broken-down partisan hacks who are so frequently put into public position because unfit for anything else. No law on the subject could be made, because that would be an interference with the appointing power of the Executive,—but the Senate might apply the necessary check by refusing to confirm the nomination of an outsider to a place which would properly fall to one of these educated protégés of the Government. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

This being private calendar day, much routine business was transacted, among which was a communication from the Secretary of War, covering the report from the Engineer's Bureau, relative to the ground for Federal purposes in New-York.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from the State of New-York in favor of the Homestead and Old Soldiers' bill; also a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the recent correspondence between the British Government and American Minister at London, touching the abuses of the American flag in connection with the African Slave-trade, especially in the case of the *Wanderer*.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for full details of the contracts with Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the California Overland Mail contractor.

The bill giving new registers to the Canadian built steamships *America* and *Canada*, (not CUNARD's,) was passed.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, which was passed, calling for information respecting the ships, officers and pay of the Navy.

Mr. HAMMOND presented the credentials of Mr. CHESNUT as Senator from South Carolina till 1865.

The Senate then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill by Yeas, 30; Nays, 23.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, had the floor, the Senate refusing to postpone the subject by 31 against 30. Mr. DAVIS being sick, however, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. SHIELDS spoke in favor of a Northern route to Puget's souud, setting forth its advantages over all others.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved in substance, that a board of three Engineers be appointed to survey each route, the Northern, Central, and Southern, and report the capabilities, and an estimate of the expense of each to the President, before the next meeting of Congress.

A new feature in the amendment is, that alternate sections of land along the route shall be open under the Homestead law to actual setlers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, speaking nominally on the Pacific Railroad question, replied to Mr. IVERSON's speech of yesterday. He took notice of his (IVERSON's) allusion to the Illinois Election, and denied the claim of modern Democrats to that honored title. He (TRUMBULL) considered them mere survivors of prostrate Whiggery. He went into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican Party and agreed with Mr. IVERSON that they would go on progressing until they attain power and administer it in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution.

The Senate, without taking any action, then adjourned, on motion of Mr. SLIDELL, over until Monday, to-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, announced, in response to numerous inquiries, that the Oregon bill is in his desk, and that he is ready to report it the first time the Committee on Territories shall be called. He will then request immediate action on the bill, and he trusted it would be reached by Tuesday next.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS would press the passage of the bill without discussion.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he was willing the debate should continue as long as the House desires.

Various bills of a private character were reported, among them one, by Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the brig *General Armstrong*.

Mr. PHELPS of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law, and by what authority, the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, the manner in which the delegates are apportioned, and from what fund they are paid.

Messrs. HUGHES, of Indiana, and STEPHENS, of Georgia, severally gave their understanding of the subject, supposing that the delegates assembled under the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, $75,000 having been appropriated for the collection of Agricultural statistics.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said if it was right and proper that such Committees should be continued, Congress ought to take the responsibility of providing how they shall be called, the number of delegates, and the amount of compensation.

The resolution was passed.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar—Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, in the Chair—and passed eleven bills.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, giving his reasons why, on the last day of the former session, he did not sign the joint resolution for lessening the time for carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to California. He says the Postmaster-General already had discretionary power in the premises; the contractors had proposed to shorten the time; and, on a subsequent examination it was found that a proposition was pending to carry the said mails for $47,000 less than was authorized by that resolution. Adjourned.

The Schooner Susan.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 7.

Mobile papers of Wednesday are received. The *Mercury* contains Captain MAURY's long account of the shipwreck of the schooner *Susan*. All the passengers returned.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

A fire broke out here this morning in S. MAYBERG's hat store, in Broadway, extending to, and doing considerable damage to, two or three adjoining buildings. Loss $25,000. Fully insured.

Later from St. Thomas.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 7.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 27.—The following vessels are here in distress: Ship *Messenger*, has had mainmast put in; ship *Partheon*, waiting orders; ship *Atlanta*, waiting orders; ship *Flora McDonald*, discharging; bark *Oasis*, discharging; bark *Quincey*, taking in cargo; schooner *C. W. Connor*, discharging; brig *Minnie*, condemned; brig *Wander*, condemned; schooner *Woodridge*, condemned; English brig *Arab*, repaired; English schooner *Lord Raglan*, repairing; brig *Forward*, has had new sails; American brig *Crimea*, getting sails.

JAMES W. TEBBETT, United States Consul, died this morning of yellow fever.

Loss of the Brig Kate Anderson.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

The schooner *British Queen*, from Nassau, reports the loss of the brig *Kate Anderson*, of Bath, Me., on the 4th inst. The crew were saved, and had arrived at Nassau. She was bound from Charleston to New-Orleans.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INTERESTING WAY NEWS.

Cold Weather—Trouble with the Camanches—The Gila Gold Mines, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult. arrived last night.

The news is unimportant.

Governor WELLER had offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of any parties in the late mobbing of Los Angeles and Columbia.

A man named WARD had caught A. R. MELONY, the State Comptroller, in bed with his wife. Subsequently WARD shot at his wife, and thinking he had killed her, shot himself, inflicting a dangerous wound. MELONY is 50 years old, married, and has a large family of growing up children. The Press demand his resignation.

Dr. O'DOWD had committed suicide in consequence of having, by administering an overdose of opium, produced the death of a young man named BRADLEY.

The French sloop-of-war *Eurydice*, from the Sandwich Islands Nov. 20, had arrived at San Francisco She brought no news of importance.

The weather at San Francisco had been colder than was ever before known. Business was quiet.

Arrived at San Francisco, bark *David Godfrey*, from New-York; ship *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool.

The passengers by the mail train report Mr. PARDEE sick at El Paso, but the President's Message was being expressed at the rate of two hundred miles per day.

About fifty persons were met returning from the Gila River mines, discouraged, in consequence of the scarcity of water there. Vessels with provisions for the miners and traders had left San Francisco for Fort Yuma.

Three companies of dragoons had gone from Los Angeles to establish a post in the Navajo country, three hundred miles above Fort Yuma on the Colorado.

The Camanches continued to rob the stations whenever opportunity occurred, and they and the employes of the Mail Company are virtually at war. The latter are building strong station-houses, which are provided with ten to twenty guns each.

The Stockton and Kansas City Mail party had been turned back by the Navajo Indians, with threats of massacre if they attempt to cross their country again.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 5.

The Southern Overland Mail of San Francisco, dated 10th December, and four days later than the previous mail and the steamer files, delivered at New-Orleans *via* Tehuantepec, and at New-York *via* Panama, reached this city at the customary hour last evening.

The time out is twenty-five days, and but for an accident to the coach between Springfield and Tipton, and a delay from a similar cause at a point further West on the route, the time of travel would have been shortened to less than twenty-four. Between the stations above, the roads are very heavy and deep in mud, but beyond Springfield and along the entire line to San Francisco they, as well as the stock of the company, are in excellent condition.

The weather was severely cold at El Paso, for a latitude so far south, and there had been several snow storms just previous to the passage of the coach through that place, but they served to obstruct travel very little. The heavy snow at Apache Pass and its vicinity, which we described a week or two back, had entirely disappeared, leaving no obstruction whatever along that portion of the route.

The passengers by this arrival, who came through to St. Louis, are Messrs. D. C. WOODS and M. D. C. MILLER of San Francisco, and CHARLES L. SHERMAN of El Paso. Mr. CLARK, a special agent of the Post-Office Department, who had been on a tour of inspection to Independence, Santa Fé and El Paso, was a passenger from the last named place to Fort Smith, from whence he was to proceed to Washington City by way of Memphis.

Mr. WOODS, from whom the introductory part of our statement is derived, furnishes us with some highly interesting information regarding the state of the gold mines of Arizona, and the warlike feeling of the Camanche Indians towards the whites. Our informant states that they have already declared war, and cites one or two incidents of recent occurrence that evince a hostile disposition on their part. The effect of the severe chastisement they sustained at the hands of Major VAN DORN and his command of United States troops and a detachment of friendly Indians under Chief ROSS, early in October last, seems to have been lost upon the Camanches, and will have to be repeated before they are reduced to thorough subjection.

A few days before the present mail passed, a number of these Indians attacked a watering party in the employment of the Overland Company at Mustang Pond, a location twenty-two miles east of the middle station on the Llano Estacado. Many arrows were shot at the party, fortunately without wounding them, and when they replied with their guns, the Indians took to flight. The water-men made captive of a mule belonging to the savages, and picked up several discharged arrows, which they took with them to the nearest station.

Another incident observed by the passengers, occurred near the place where the Indians had assaulted a *cavallada* of the company, a short time before, and run off with thirty-two mules. At the eastern ford of the Concha River, the stage passed at night between two camp-fires of the Comanches. Some hours before reaching the ford there had been a heavy rain-storm, quite sufficient to have extinguished the fires, but as the stage came up they were burning freshly, and logs of wood had evidently just been added to them, indicating that the Indians, on hearing the sound of wheels and voices approaching, had retired to conceal themselves in the bushes along either side of the road. The passengers having been informed of the unfriendly disposition of the Indians, were in momentary expectation of an attack while crossing the stream, but were allowed to pass without molestation, the former not rising from their ambuscade. The mail party being pretty numerous and well armed, preserved a determined bearing. It was this course, perhaps, that deterred the Indians from sending a volley of arrows at the coach and its attendants and inmates. Captain SKILLMAN, of El Paso; Mr. RAMSTEIN, living in the Piney, and Mr. BRADFORD DALY, of Apache Cañon, all of whom know the Camanches well, are of opinion that they will soon attack some one of the overland stages, and whenever they can arrange an ambuscade by which an assault can be made with sufficient security. The four companies of the second United States Cavalry that were ordered to Fort Belknap, Fort Washita, and other posts in that country, abandoned by the transfer of their garrisons to the Utah line of operations, were at Fort Smith when the mail came through, and were to leave for the West on the day following. The early presence of the troops, however, will check the Camanches and terrify them into a course of good behavior before they can do any serious mischief.

The Apaches were peaceable, and had gone into Winter quarters at Apache Cañon, where they were encamped to the number of three or four hundred. They say they don't intend to fight white men. Antelope and deer, upon which this tribe subsists, are very abundant in the region they frequent; but it lies to the south of the buffalo range. The chief, MANGUS COLORADO, with a hundred select rascals of his race, was still absent on his Sonora expedition. The tribe had not heard what progress had been made in robbing and murdering Mexicans.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, sent out on a Government mission to this part of Guayamas, in Sonora, had arrived at El Paso by the last out-bound mail. He had declined to satisfy those who were curious to learn the object of his mission. Ex-Sheriff JONES, of Kansas, was proceeding safely on his way, accompanied by his family. The destination of Mr. JONES is Paso Del Norte, where he will relieve CALEB SHERMAN, the present United States Collector of that place.

Col. TITUS, of Kansas and Nicaragua memory, had gone from Tucson to Patoni's Silver Mine.

From the Gila River Mines the news is of favorable character. Some of the miners, discouraged by lack of water for mining operations, had gone away, but they had been more than replaced by arrivals from the San Joaquin Valley. Four or five hundred men were at work, making an average of five to fifteen dollars per day. Owing to the difficulty of getting water (they have to carry the dirt in sacks a distance of a mile to a mile and a half,) they washed no dirt that yielded less than twenty-five cents per pan. In prospecting a range of country extending along both banks of the Gila for fifty or sixty miles, and three to five miles wide, had been examined. Gold was found to exist throughout this whole range. Quartz was abundant, but no quartz mines had been opened. Two or three agents of San Francisco Mining Companies were examining the country to ascertain if machinery for crushing quartz could be introduced with profit. Mr. WOODS exhibited to us a pair of sleeve buttons of elegant workmanship made by Mexican jewelers in El Paso from Gila gold. All their work is said to display a rare degree of skill. The miners were rapidly building up a town of shanties called Birchville, in honor of a Mr. BIRCH who first discovered the deposits along the Gila River.

The mail from San Antonio, Texas, had arrived at El Paso 24 hours ahead of contract time.

Mr. PARDEE, the Express Agent in charge of the President's Message and reports of the Cabinet Secretaries, was at San Pedro River, only eleven days out from St. Louis. The distance to be traversed before reaching San Francisco was a little over 800 miles, and the road good. It was thought he would complete the trip in seventeen days. Between El Paso (which was reached in nine days) and Mesilla, fifty-seven miles distant, he was occupied but five hours.

The weather had been unusually cold all through the country.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor MORRILL, in his Message delivered to the Legislature to-day, averts to the financial condition of the State, and says it demands the most exact economy in the public service. The expenditures have been constantly augmenting, until the ordinary receipts are beyond the annual demands, and the annual expenditure now averages $164,000 over the annual average of ten years ago. This increase is attributable to the more wise and liberal policy for the promotion of education, agriculture, etc., but there is still great vigilance and watchfulness needed. The receipts of the year are estimated at $368,000, and the expenditures at $431,000. The Governor urges a large reduction in the legislative expenses, and recommends biennial sessions. He then speaks of the needs of the agricultural interest and the capacities of settling lands. He refers to the Aristook emigration, but, without any definite recommendation as to State aid, he leaves the matter to the Legislature. He recommends a State Normal School, and also a renewal of the authority to the land agent to grant permits to cut timber on the public lands. He refers to an official investigation of the alleged frauds in the recent election at the Madawaska settlements, and suggests additional legislation to preserve the purity of the ballot box. He closes upon the subject of Federal relations, and says that State rights should be vigilantly guarded. He regards the new policy of the Federal Government upon the Slavery question as injurious to the rights of the Free States, and calls upon the Legislature and people to maintain their resistance to the extension of Slavery.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor BANKS was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his Message to both branches of the Legislature. It is quite lengthy, exclusively confined to State matters, and gives an encouraging account of the material progress of the Commonwealth. The Bank returns show, that while the specie in banks has been increased to $11,112,000, against $3,611,097 last year, the loans have increased in the same period of time from $92,458 572 to $101,662,947, indicating that the ability and confidence derived from a larger amount of specie, has enabled the banks to increase the amount of loans, from which their profits are derived.

The expenditure of the past year for educational purposes was $1,474,488. The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age is 223,304, of whom 218,198 have been in attendance upon the schools during the year, showing an increase in attendance of 15,167 pupils on last year. The School Fund, from which our system of schools is supported, is about $1,500,000.

The Governor recommends the School Fund to be increased to three millions, from the sale of land on the Back Bay.

The Public Debt is $1,314,000, for the payment of which, as it becomes due, the most ample provision and security has been made.

The Message recommends retrenchment in county expenditures, especially in Suffolk County.

The Governor makes no allusion whatever to national politics.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor WILLARD delivered his message to the Legislature this afternoon. He recommends the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the State offices for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for a depository of the public records of the State. He says that the revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal have greatly diminished; that it is feared they will prove inadequate to keep the Canal in repair; that the bondholders are unwilling to sustain the work by any other means than those derived from the revenues, having already invested half the entire debt of the State in the work itself, besides $800,000 for its completion, and that they have informed the Board of Trustees of their determination to close the Canal and abandon the work, whenever the revenues become inadequate. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor's salary. He says that the laws of the State in regard to the qualifications of voters and election officers are inadequate, and that a law should be passed inflicting severe penalties on election officers who decline to receive legal or admit illegal votes. He recommends also an appropriation to be made for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum.

Result of the Court Martial at West Point—Acquittal of Prof. Mahan.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The late Court of Inquiry, called together at West Point, to investigate certain charges brought against Prof. MAHAN by Lieut. MORTON, has made its report and the result will be officially declared in due course of time.

The court grew out of the following circumstances. In 1857 Lieut. MORTON, who was then an instructor at West Point, at the request of the Board of West Point Visitors prepared the programme of a new system of instruction for some of the departments of the Institution. This was read to the Board and approved by them, and the author was requested to give them a copy to be appended to their Report. The author revised the paper, and made some changes in it which were approved by the President of the Board, and as amended the document was published. Professor MAHAN, who disapproved entirely the whole scope of the paper, in letters to officers of the army censured Lieut. MORTON very severely for having *altered* it after its approval by the Board. It was for this censure, thus expressed, that Lieut. MORTON called the Professor to account, and failing to obtain any satisfactory explanation from him personally, demanded the court-martial which has just been held,—the charge against Prof. M. being that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The result has not yet been officially declared, but many officers who stand indebted to the Professor for his able and earnest services in the cause of military education during the past quarter of a century, will rejoice to learn that the report of the Court, when published, will *exonerate him from the charges* laid at his door, at the same time expressing the opinion that, in his private letters, he perhaps unduly censured the conduct of Lieut. MORTON.

In 1824 Professor MAHAN graduated from West Point at the head of his class, and was afterwards sent, by permission of the French Government, to the military school at Mentz, where his tutors were amongst the highest military names of modern date, and from which he returned with every honor in the power of those tutors to bestow. Since that time he has remained constantly at West Point, and his contributions to military knowledge have embraced some of the most valuable text-books now in use either in this country or Europe. Amongst them we may mention, *Military and Civil Engineering, Field Fortifications, Out-Post Duty*, and many pamphlets of less note, but all intended to promote and make accessible the study of a soldier's duties.

Naval Efficiency—Gun Carriages.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a great deal has been said lately of the efficiency of the Navy, permit me, through your columns, to make a suggestion, which I hope may prove of value. It appears to me that the most efficient Navy is one that can carry the most powerful batteries at the smallest cost, or, in other words, which can work the greatest number of guns at the smallest expenditure of men and money.

Now, strange as it may appear, the ability of the vessel to perform the service depends mostly upon the efficiency of the gun-carriage. The most efficient gun-carriage is one that can be handled by the least number of men, (the carriages being mounted with the same gun.) The reduction of the number of men of course proportionately reduces the amount of stores, provisions, water, &c., to be carried on the same cruise. This, of course, supposes a smaller vessel of lighter draft, to be capable of performing the same service. If my premises be admitted, I think I can show most conclusively, especially in a steam navy, where the reduction of cost of maintenance is the great desideratum; that, by our Government procuring the best gun-carriage a great point would be gained towards securing a most efficient Navy at the least expenditure of money, at the same time that the great point of heavy batteries on a light draught would also be secured. S. H. P.

The big bell, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey, and the pride and boast of Sherborne, terminated its career on Dec. 12. As the ringers were ringing for service it cracked, so that it is no longer fit for use.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Proposition to Tax South Brooklyn $125,000 and Turn Away its Trade—The Clergymen about the Legislature—Adjourn to Monday Evening.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly was in session for two hours aud a half to-day—the mill running though there was no corn in the hopper. A bill presented by Mr. ANDRUS, of Kings, embodying the provisions petitioned for by five Atlantic-street owners, had its second reading by sections. The bill appoints the following gentlemen: CEAR DUNNING, GEO. A. JARVIS, and E. D. LITCHFIELD, all of Brooklyn, Commissioners, within six months to enter into a contract with the Long Island Railroad Company, for closing the Atlantic-street tunnel, and restoring the street to its grade, and for relinquishing the right to use steam on it; to pay the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000, which sum and the expense of collecting it, is to be assessed upon property adjacent to the line of the road within the following limits: "Commencing at East River at the rear of lots fronting on the north side of State-street and running thence along the rear of said lots to the centre of Court-street, thence southerly along the centre of Court-street to a point at right angles with the rear of lots fronting on the north side of Atlantic-street, or avenue, thence along the rear of the lots fronting on the north side of Atlantic-street and avenue to the city line, thence southerly along said city line to the rear of the lots fronting on the south side of Bergen-street, and thence running along the rear of said last mentioned lots to the centre of Court-street, thence northerly along the centre of Court-street to a point at right angles with the rear of the lots fronting on the south side of Pacific-street, thence along the rear of these last lots to the East River. Lots fronting on all these streets and avenues crossing said Atlantic-street and avenue, and within 100 feet thereof, not comprised in the limits above, shall be included in the Assessment District." The Commissioners have the power to enforce the execution by the Railroad Company of the contract, by all necessary and legal measures. Your Brooklyn readers will be able to judge how this proposed act will bear upon their interests. The proposition comes from Atlantic-street it is true, but the number of petitioners is very small, and whether the sum named is not twice as much as it ought to be, is fair and important matter for their consideration.

Neither branch of the Legislature as yet enjoys the services of a clergyman at the opening of its sessions. In the lower House, the matter having been left to the Speaker, that officer extended an invitation to the Clergy of Albany and vicinity, to officiate in turn. To this, the Clergy of Albany returned a respectful declination, on the ground of the impossibility of securing regularity in the service when it depended upon clergymen remotely located. There is $300 appropriated for distribution among the clergy who officiate in each body, and they dislike to have anything to do with the matter on that account, as well as for the reasons stated above. There is a disposition manifested, to appoint Chaplains for each House,—and the $300 then might be a service to worthy and needy men.

In Assembly, to-day, Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill for the repeal of all laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. CHRISTIE, of Staten Island, proposed a Select Committee, to whom all Quarantine matters should be referred. There being objection on the part of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, it was laid over. The last hour-and-a-half was spent in considering the question of adjourning to Mondav, at 4 o'clock. After putting everybody on record several times, and pumping pleasant speeches, *pro* and *con.*, out of several new Members, the resolution was carried. The Senate, meanwhile, after a brief session, had adjourned to Monday, at 7 o'clock.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

Petitions were presented to equalize and increase all the fees of Justices and Constables.

The bill giving power of suspension and appointment in the State Prisons to Inspectors, Agents and Wardens was reported upon favorably.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to abolish the office Inspector-General.

Mr. DIVEN gave notice of a bill to prevent prize-fighting.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALL, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. OPDYCKE, to amend the Life Insurance act.

By Mr. BOUGHTON, for another Registry law.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, for repealing all laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in the State.

By Mr. SHAW, a fourth Registry law.

By Mr. LAW, to incorporate religious societies.

To direct the deposit of unclaimed dividends in the State Treasury. Referred to a special committee of seven.

By Mr. ANDREWS, to provide for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to discontinue the use of steam in said city.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved the appointment of a Committee of Five on Quarantine affairs. Laid over.

Mr. RUTHERFORD moved the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the rights of laborers, and the interests of the State regarding the hours of labor, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report the bill. Laid over.

Mr. JAMES J. REILLY introduced a bill increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds to be appointed by the Common Council.

An hour and a half was then consumed in debate on adjourning over.

OBITUARY.

London papers announce the death of Doctor Richard Bright, the eminent physician, by which the medical profession has lost one of its most illustrious members. Dr. Bright died on Dec. 16, after a short illness. The lamented gentleman received patients and was out in his carriage on the previous Saturday, after which he complained of indisposition, and retired to his chamber, which he was destined never to leave again alive. Dr. Bright was the third son of Mr. Richard Bright, of Ham Green, Somerset, and was born in Bristol in September, 1789, so that he was in his 70th year. The late Dr. Bright had contributed largely to the advancement of medical science by his numerous works, was physician extraordinary to the Queen, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and several other scientific institutions.

The death of the only son of Mr. Hope Scott, Q. C., is announced. This interesting child was the only living male descendant of his illustrious great-grandfather, Sir Walter Scott, whose name he bore. He was only a year and a half old, and has survived his mother, the poet's granddaughter, little more than six weeks. An infant sister died a fortnight previous. Only one little girl remains to bear the great name of which she is the sole surviving representative.

The death of the Countess of Wilton took place Dec. 16, at her seat at Melton Mowbray. She was in her 58th year. The Countess was daughter of Edward, Twelfth Earl of Derby, by his second wife, Eliza Farren, the actress. The present Earl of Derby was her half nephew.

The Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, at the age of 74. He was formerly Pastor of the First Church in Portland, Me., but had resided in Cambridge for three years. He published a work on "Natural Theology" in 1830.

Dr. Buck, a well-known physician in Boston, died on Sunday, Jan. 2, aged 72 years. For many years he was President of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

M. Vernes, banker, and honorary Sub-Governor of the Bank of France, has just died in Paris.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE OVERRATED.—It will have been seen, from the paragraphs copied yesterday from the New-Haven papers, that the statement in the City papers of the 4th, respecting a bequest by the Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, to Yale College, is quite erroneous. His will, which is not yet admitted to probate, provides that, after paying the debts and certain specific legacies, amounting together to nearly $200,000, the residue shall go to Yale College, *in trust* for a fund to aid needy and deserving students in that institution. This residue will probably not be received within ten or fifteen years, and the amount thereof is of course entirely uncertain. It is plain that in no event can the College receive from this bequest any accession to its own resources, although it may receive much indirect benefit from the generous provisions of the testator. The New-Haven *Morning News* adds:

"Yale College comes in only as a residuary legatee. Professor GOODRICH and HENRY WHITE, Esq., of New-Haven; ELIZUR GOODRICH and H. K. W. WELCH, Esqrs., of Hartford; and W. S. PECKHAM, of Indiana, are executors and trustees, to secure $25,000 to each of Mr. ELLSWORTH's living children and the heirs of his deceased son EDWARD: an annuity of $1,500 to his wife; $1,000 each to the Boston Tract Society, the Home Missions, American Board of Foreign Missions, American Colonization Society, and we believe the American Bible Society will come in for the residuum

The Weather and the Fog.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE STREETS—IRREGULARITIES OF FERRY TRAVEL—OVERCROWDED BOATS—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY PASSENGERS—THE SOUND BOATS.

The streets, yesterday, were in the most horrible condition that it is possible to imagine. There is, however, no use grumbling over the evil, for it is not one that can be hastily remedied—especially when a heavy thaw, as in the present case, has set in after a heavy snow-storm. To make the weather still more unpleasant, a dense fog enveloped the City and its environs yesterday. It settled along the East and North rivers in the morning, and acquired such density by 12 o'clock that it was impossible for the long ferries to continue their trips with safety to the passengers and the boats. We may give credit to this fog for outfogging all the fogs we have ever experienced.

With a wise precaution for which the Company is distinguished in this kind of weather, the James-slip ferry boats ceased running the moment navigation became difficult. Possessing only two boats, they do not choose to run the risk of having one disabled by collision. The 7 o'clock boat from Williamsburg, of the Peck-slip line, was the last that reached New-York in the forenoon. At noon, a second boat essayed the difficult voyage, and accomplished it in one hour, arriving at the City about 1 o'clock. This completed all efforts at ferrying on that route for the day. The crowds which accumulated at the slip in Williamsburg became impatient, and vented their displeasure freely upon the Ferry Company and the fog—some of them declaring that, hereafter, they would live on the same side of the river with their business. A large number insisted that they should be carried across the Grand-street ferry at the same rate as that charged on the Peck-slip—that is, at one cent. Failing, however, to persuade the ferry-master of the equity of their demands, they forced the ferry-gate, and rushed upon the Grand-street boats. The deck-hands rallied to the relief of the gate-keeper, and drove some of them back again. Finding it more profitable to carry people across a short ferry at two cents, than to transport them upon a long ferry at one cent a head, two of the Peckslip boats commenced running to Grand-st. Those persons whose business establishments were down town, were thus obliged either to walk, or to pay an additional sixpence for a ride. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and in this case the fog brought a handsome grist to mill for the proprietors of the Grand-st. line of stages, which were full to overflowing all day.

At night, the crowds that thronged the Fulton ferry-boats were of an alarming magnitude. The regular travel, always of itself large, was augmented by numbers which usually cross at the other ferries. Every boat from 5 to 7½ o'clock, P. M., was packed solid with human beings, horses and vehicles. The difficulty was also very much increased, on account of there being only two boats; for it was necessary, in order to guard against collisions, that one boat should not leave her slip until the other arrived. Bells were kept continually tolling as a guide to the pilots, who, it was universally admitted, did themselves great credit, in finding the way in almost every instance to the slip without accident. It is estimated that 25,000 people crossed upon the Fulton Ferry-boats between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,—and this was exclusive of the large number of vehicles of every description which were transported on every boat.

When the boats arrived on the Brooklyn side, there was a precipitate rush for the Greenpoint cars, the men in most cases outrunning the women, and gallantly appropriating nearly all the seats. A large number were obliged to travel the whole distance on foot, though extra cars were placed on the route to accommodate the disappointed passengers.

Upon nearly all the other ferries the boats ran with great caution, making fewer trips than usual during the day and evening. No serious disaster occurred on account of the fog.

The *Commodore*, which was to have left for Stonington at 4 o'clock P. M., did not depart, and will remain until she can proceed with safety. There being no boat due from Stonington yesterday, nothing further is known of the situation of the *Vanderbilt*.

At midnight the wind had canted to the westward, sweeping away every vestige of the fog, and snow was falling quite fast. The wet condition of the earth, however, caused it to melt immediately.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

SQUAN, N. J., Sundown.—Wind light from S. Very foggy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sundown.—Very foggy. Wind S.W., light.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown.—Very dense fog. Cannot see anything.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sundown.—Very thick fog. Cannot see fifty yards. Wind very light from W.

BOSTON, 9 P. M.—It has been raining and thawing here all day. The streets are deluged with slosh. A very thick fog now exists.

PERSONAL.

Rossini, says the *Courrier de Paris*, having returned to Paris for the Winter, gave a grand musical party a few nights ago, at which four original pieces of his composition were executed. One was a grand scene, the "Catalani," which was sung by Mlle. Mainvieill, Rossini accompanying on the piano; a "Saltarello," composed only a few days before, which Rossini himself performed on the piano; a duo, full of melancholy, called "A Tear," which was executed on the piano and violoncello; and lastly a "fugue" for the piano. All these productions excited the greatest admiration.

A letter from Rome, dated the 8th inst., says: "The Archduke Charles Louis lodges in the Russian Hotel, and lives quite private. For many years Rome has not seen such a number of princes at the same time. There are the King and Queen of Prussia, the Duke of Hesse Cassel, the Archduke Charles, and the Prince of Wales, whose approaching arrival is announced. It is said, moreover, that the Count de Chambord is to visit us towards the end of the month, but this is not quite certain. The French Ambassador has visited young Mortara to ascertain if what the *Civilta* had asserted be true.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the rumor (denied at the time) that Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, was the author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, is confirmed by the new British Museum catalogue. It may be as well to state, says a London paper, in settling the parentage of this work, that Mr. Page, the author of several valuable treatises on geology, assisted Mr. Chambers in the production of *Vestiges*.

The *Literary Gazette* tells a story of Dumas: "Taking up by chance the last number of his periodical, the *Monte Cristo*, I saw these three lines in one of his letters from Russia, where he now is, and, astounded, went no further: I was asked to allow myself to be presented to the Emperor Alexander on his return from Archangel. *I refused!*"

A correspondent of the London *Weekly Register* states that it is confidently asserted by many Tractarians that Dr. Pusey has been married to Miss Sellon, better known as "Lydia ye Superior." The *Weekly Register* says that the statement has reached them from other sources.

M. Roger de Beauvoir met with a sad accident recently at the Theatre Beaumarchais, Paris, while attending the rehearsal of one of his own pieces. He fell through the trap-door in which the prompter's box is commonly placed, and broke his leg in two places.

The "African Roscius" is quite a lion just now at Petersburg; his performance of *Othello* (Dec. 5) appears to have taken by storm the Russian auditory, who came to laugh at a negro, but remained to applaud. Mr. Aldridge probably thought that the creole Dumas could be eclipsed in his own line.

Madame Anna Bishop, after more than ten years absence, sang at a concert in Exeter Hall on Monday evening, the 13th. Nothing could be more enthusiastic than the reception accorded to her by the audience.

The London *Weekly Register* states that correspondence from Rome discredits the announcement that it is intended to elevate Dr. Cullen and the Archbishop of Baltimore to the cardinalatial dignity.

M. Guizot is at present occupied in correcting the proof sheets of a new volume of his Memoirs. This volume brings them down to the revolution of 1830, and the establishment of the monarchy of July.

Mr. R. M. Milnes writes to the Ayr *Observer* to state that the pension and subscription to Mrs. Begg and her daughters were procured by the zeal of Mr. Thomas Carlyle.

The Kerry *Evening Post* states that a Roman Catholic clergyman was fined £1, at the petty sessions of Killorglin, for horsewhipping a female of bad character.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that Lord John Russell has resolved that, however liberal may be Lord Derby's measure, he will go considerably beyond him.

M. Letellier, formerly one of the writers in the *Assemblée Nationale*, has been nominated, it is said, chief editor of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, which is to assume the size of the Paris journals.

Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, has returned to Woolwich from Nova Scotia.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has become an honorary member of the Cork Royal Yacht Club.

Poor Madame Mortara is dying of a broken heart because the Pope is deaf to her prayers for the release of her stolen child.

Dr. Blake, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, who is in his eighty-fifth year, is dangerously ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Cyrus Redding, we (*Athenæum*) hear, has ready for the press, a life of his old friend Campbell, the poet, in one volume.

We read in the Inverness *Courier* that a subscription is being raised for a memorial to James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Political Movements—Reforms—the Theft of Public Documents—Mr. Gladstone—Relations with France—Threatening aspect of Italian affairs—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

The impending Reform Bill is gradually absorbing public attention, and threatens, like Aaron's rod, to put out of sight and remembrance all inferior pretensions to popular regard. The Party of Resistance has taken courage to speak out its sentiments more freely, since the daring enunciation of its views, last week, by Mr. LOWE, of Kidderminster, and their reproduction in the columns of the *Times*, every morning since. Sir CHARLES WOOD has sent up answering signals from Halifax, and others are in preparation elsewhere. Mr. AKROYD, who is a wealthy manufacturer at Huddersfield, and who was put up at the election against Mr COBDEN, for the representation of that place by the Palmerstonians, ventured to try on his anti-Reform intentions, with his constituents the other day. Being personally popular with his fellow-townsmen, he was listened to with the greatest respect, until towards the end of his discourse, in which he declared himself to be opposed to household suffrage and the ballot. A warm discussion ensued and the proceedings terminated by the passing of a resolution expressive of want of confidence in the reactionary member. The example may possibly deter others whose constituences cannot be relied on, from similar experiments; but in private the Cambridge House cabal is busily at work, and as soon as Parliament meets, a great effort will be made to bully Ministers out of their contemplated projects. Lords GREY, and SHAFTESBURY, though heretofore so wide apart, are deeply committed to this scheme, and the general body of the privileged orders only want leaders to rally once more against all further extension of popular rights. On the other hand Mr. BRIGHT, evidently, feels the danger of pursuing the tone with which he first started, and he has already begun to take in sail. You may recollect that on the morrow of his first great speech at Birmingham, I ventured to express my anticipation of the hindrances he would raise up for himself and the cause he advocates by introducing into the discussion his peculiar religious antipathies. The result has verified what I then said, and he is now taking pains to obliterate as fast as he can the impression of his uncompromising hostility to the Peerage and the Church. It is very remarkable that not a single politician of name or note has adhered to him since the opening of the political campaign, and with the exception of Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Ex. Chairman of the Anti-Corn law league, none of his old comrades in agitation have chosen to identify themselves with him in this. No persuasion could induce Mr. COBDEN, Mr. FOX, Gen. THOMPSON, or Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS, to attend the Manchester *soirée* on the 10th inst. As it was given in honor of the two late members for that city, Mr. MILNER GIBSON was of course present; but in his speech he studiously avoided every word that could imply an adoption of Mr. BRIGHT's distinctive opinions, and took care to let it be understood that he was not in his confidence as to the future. So far, indeed, was this tone of severance carried, that the pugnacious man of peace was piqued into giving his former colleague a gentle punch in the ear, by reminding his hearers that "his right honorable friend had skillfully steered clear of all the details about which discussion was now going on in connection with Reform."

The trial of Mr. GUERNSEY, at the Old Bailey, for abstracting a confidential copy of Sir JOHN YOUNG's dispatches from the Colonial Office, and sending it for publication to the *Daily News*, has ended, to the surprise of many, in a verdict of acquittal. But the learned Judge who tried the case, Baron MARTIN, and the best opinions at the bar, fully concur in the decision of the jury. The indictment was laid at common law for larceny in a dwelling-house; the value of the property said to have been purloined stated to be penny; and no allegation being made that the defendant had turned it to any pecuniary account, it was only in a constructive sense that he could be charged with appropriating it to his own use. The jury decided rightly, that however unjustifiable the prisoner might have been in furtively taking away a paper of the kind from a public department, and revealing its contents to the world, he was not, in the plain common-sense meaning of the term, guilty of theft. His offence might be one for which pnblic interests required that a statutory penalty should be provided; but that was an affair for the legislature—not for them. They were to administer the law, not to make it, or to strain it to reach cases hitherto unknown to it. This was in fact the line of defence taken by the counsel for the accused, and the Attorney-General was obviously unwilling to press unconstitutionally for his conviction. It must be owned, however, that in addition to all this, a deep-rooted feeling of dislike to all prosecutions in which the character or convenience of the Executive Government appears to be even remotely involved, has manifested itself of late in the metropolitan jury box; and I am not by any means sure that a sentiment of this description did not contribute in some degree to the failure of the recent prosecution.

Mr. GLADSTONE is pursuing his Ionian inquiries eagerly and rapidly, and his friends give out that he calculates upon returning to England before the first of March. Lord MALMESBURY's circular note addressed to British Ministers at the different Courts of Europe, disavowing all intention on the part of our Government to hand over the Protected Islands to Greece, has virtually put an end for the present to the chief interest with which Mr. GLADSTONE's mission was invested. His speech to the Chief of the Senate confirmed this disclaimer; and whatever his report on local grievances may be, or whatever his recommendations for their removal, the question can only assume the form of a discussion of palliatives in the coming session. My own impression is, that if on his return home, Mr. GLADSTONE approves of Lord DERBY's contemplated Reform bill, he and the Duke of NEWCASTLE will enter the present Cabinet. His assistance would be absolutely invaluable in carrying the measure; and carried in that case it would most probably be.

I have lately seen letters from persons possessing the best means of information as to what is going on around them in Northern Italy, and everything they contain is calculated to convince me that notwithstanding the cold and formal denial in the *Moniteur*, and its reiteration in the *Times*, that no idea of a rupture with Austria is entertained, nothing is more likely to take place, and that before long. If the matter depended on the will or the wiles of diplomatists, such an event might perhaps be indefinitely postponed. No end of negotiations are going on to deter France from entering into the projects of Piedmont, and to induce England to throw the weight of her influence into the scale with Austria. But all these effort will, I believe, prove fruitless. Whatever the inclination of the Court, and the pliability of Ministers may be, they will not venture to incur the odium that would attach to such a step. LOUIS NAPOLEON has continued for some time to press vehemently for some definite assurance to the contrary, and strange scenes are said to take place at the Foreign Office between the French Ambassador and the Foreign Secretary. His Excellency presents himself and delivers a dispatch just received from M. WALEWSKI, adds not a word, but throws himself back in his chair and commences vigorously rubbing his hands. Lord MALMESBURY, after reading the polite but importunate proposals for an alliance offensive and defensive of all the Western Powers against Austria, or in default thereof of an engagement to stand neutral on the part of Great Britain, proceeds to explain the difficulties attendant on either course, and to invite discussion of details and possible contingencies. But the African Marshal is not to be drawn into doubtful or indeterminate talk; and at the end of every slip-shod harangue of the perplexed and wavering Secretary he invariably replies: "Well, well, that may be so, but you know we must not disagree." "Satisfy the Emperor!" This, no doubt, is a short and simple receipt for keeping up the *entente cordiale*, but it looks very much as if it had been suggested by his Imperial Majesty's English Privy Councillors at Compiegne. It would suit them uncommonly well if their Tory rivals could only be bullied into siding irrevocably with either of the belligerents that are to be; if with Austria, they would easily raise against them a storm of indignation in Parliament and the Press; if with France they know their hold upon the Court and aristocracy would be seriously weakened. Meantime, the suffering and exasperated Italians know and care nothing for these things. It is with great difficulty the smouldering rage of the population can be kept from breaking out from day to day. As soon as the Piedmontese Parliament meets, fresh fuel will be added to the fire; and it only needs the withdrawal of soothing repression on the part of the friends of eventual movement, to cause a precipitation of the catastrophe. France will have no motive to remain quiescent when Italy is once in arms. The dotard despot of Naples is evidently preparing to stand a siege in his stronghold, against his own subjects, perhaps against a French force, ready on his downfall to proclaim the restoration of the Murat dynasty. The conduct of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE when lately at Villafranca and Turin, was extremely unpretentious outwardly, but eminently calculated to create a powerful political impression on those with whom he came into contact in society. At the brilliant ball given by the King to do him honor at Turin the tone of exhilaration and expectancy caused by his presence, is said to have been most striking; and no pains were taken to conceal the fact that he spent the greater part of his brief stay in confidential closetings with VICTOR EMMANUEL and his Ministers. He has suddenly been summoned back to St. Petersburg by the illness of his mother. The accounts of her state, received in London to-day, are somewhat less alarming, and it is not impossible, therefore, that the Grand Duke may tarry a day or two at Paris ere he returns home. It will be difficult to keep Russia still, should war break out in Italy during the Spring.

A new work is announced as being in the Press, from the pen of the celebrated, but now almost forgotten, Lady MORGAN. It is to consist of sketches and passrges from her autobiography. Miss JEWSBURY, the well-known authoress, has devoted many months of the past year to the task of compiling and re-writing the forthcoming volumes, under the direction of her octogenarian ladyship. If at all faithfully given, the story of her adventurous and ambitious life will be a curious and interesting one, comprising, as it must do, recollections of her early days, when her father, Mr. OWENSON, was a comedian on the Dublin stage, and when her youthful imagination prompted her to write *The Wild Irish Girl*, down to the latter days of her residence in William-street, Knight's Bridge, where she still affects to be the centre of a brilliant circle of wit and *ton*. Those who know her well will read with great misgivings any narrative she may give of circumstances in which exalted personages may be described as taking part. Lady MORGAN has been all her life possessed with a manner for being supposed the intimate of great people. Her cleverness in conversation, as well as with her pen, caused her to be noticed, when very young, by the Marquis of ABERCORN, who did the honors of a splendid hospitality, at his seat in the north of Ireland. It was there, if I remember right, Miss OWENSON met her future husband, Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, a young English physician, who happened to be in attendance on my Lord. Miss OWENSON found him agreeable as a companion, and resolved to marry him. That done, she made up her mind to have him knighted, a feat which she found it not difficult to accomplish, by the use of suitable feminine flatteries administered to those who frequented the viceregal court at Dublid. Emulous of his wife's literary notoriety, Sir CHARLES took also to writing books on philosophy, politics, and what not. They were extremely dull and did not sell; but my Lady's did, and for well-nigh 40 years her pen was indefatigably exercised in the various walks of biography, romance, criticism and political *persiflage*, in which above all other things she delighted. These are innumerable anecdotes of her worship of rank, and of her indulgence in bitter sarcasm at the expense alike of friends and foes. I may mention one illustrative of the latter accomplishment which happened to come within my own knowledge. She always affected to patronise Lord CLARENDON, whom, when a young man filling a very subordinate office in Ireland, she frequently received at her house in Dublin, and whose acts, when 20 years afterwards he became viceroy of Ireland, she undertook ostentatiously to defend on this side of the channel. A mutual acquaintance happening to call upon her on his return from an Irish tour, she asked him how her dear CLARENDON was getting on, and whether the best people went to his Court. On being told that the Earl was acceptable enough to the tory nobility and gentry, but that the common people did not like him so well, she replied, "That seems very odd, for I see by the newspapers that he had 1,500 of them the other day at his *levée*." There is no doubt, however, that if her ladyship can be induced to adhere strictly to an unvarnished recital of facts, she has had many opportunities of observation, which few of her generation possessed, accompanied with the power of lively and piquant description; and thus her book may be made a very amusing and not uninstructive one.

A Bit of Shakespearean Criticism—Who was Juliet's Runaway?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it be not unlawful for a layman to meddle with what properly belongs to professional critics, permit me to make a suggestion concerning the meaning of that "runaway" passage of SHAKESPEARE which Mr. WHITE has brought into such fresh prominence in the literary world.

In spite of Mr. WHITE, and Mr. COLLIER, and Mr. KNIGHT, and Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. ZACHARY JACKSON, and all the rest, I believe in the good judgment of Mr. DOUCE, whom Mrs. PALMER has followed, and who regarded *Juliet* as using the word with reference to *herself*,—though I think it not at all improbable that she used it in the plural, and meant it to include both herself and Romeo,—as both were truants to filial duty, and in that sense, and perhaps in others more literal, *runaways*. It is conceded that in the original folio the word is printed *runawayes*:—it should not be changed, therefore, without some good reason. That reason is generally found in the fact that the word does not express the meaning which, it is assumed, *Juliet* must have intended to convey. The critics all declare that what she desired was, as Mr. WHITE expresses it, to "*avoid the scandal*" which would ensue if anybody should *see* Romeo visiting her at night: therefore the word must be altered so as to express that wish.

I am inclined to think that Juliet knew what she wanted better than the commentators. She was thinking of but two persons in the world—herself and Romeo—and in the fervor of her passion forgot the existence of friends and foes alike. She was not thinking of "scandal," nor of rumor,—neither troubling her soul about what Mrs. Grundy would say, nor anything of the sort. She was longing for the night—because it was the "love-*performing* night,"—and because she had "bought the mansion of a love, but not possessed it."

Remembering this to start with, and taking the *whole* passage instead of the first three lines only, as is usually done, let us see if its meaning is not sufficiently obvious:

> "Spread thy close curtain, love-performing Night,
> That runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
> Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen;—
> *Lovers can see* to do their amorous rites
> *By their own beauties*."

In the original folio, if I am not mistaken, the fourth line begins "*For* lovers *can see*," &c. Even without this, it is sufficiently obvious that the last clause gives the *reason* for the first; that the "seeing" in question is predicated of the same persons throughout the whole passage; and that as *lovers'* eyes are expressly *mentioned* in the one phrase, they must be *meant* in the other.

Mr. WHITE considers the words "untalk'd of," as indicating that Juliet was thinking of outsiders, who would circulate the scandal if Romeo should be seen; and therefore he inserts *rumor's* instead of *runaway's*. I do not see the necessity of this, though I think it quite likely that these are the words, and this the supposed difficulty over which the critics have generally stumbled, and have, therefore, failed to perceive the true relation of the last two lines to the real meaning of the whole passage. But she may have alluded to herself, in regard to *talking* of Romeo as well as seeing him. What she wanted, and all she wanted, was to clasp him in her arms; she had no occasion for talking of him or for seeing him; she wanted *him*, and preferred, in our modern phrase, to "go it blind." And she expressed her want, as she always did, in the warmest language of her passionate heart.

It will probably be objected that this construction implies a sensuous and perhaps indecorous meaning in her language. I admit the implication,—and I do not see how the fact is to be evaded. But it must be remembered that *Juliet* is supposed to be talking to *herself alone*, and that, under such circumstances, decorum is not always the paramount thought of persons in her condition. If anybody, after reading the whole of this intensely passionate prayer for the coming of the night and *Romeo*, is disposed to insist that *Juliet* had no conception of any other than spiritual relations between lovers, it would be quite useless to argue the point. I have the greatest possible regard and esteem for that young lady—and none the less, let me add, for perceiving very clearly that there was a good deal of human nature in her, in spite of the exhaustive labors of her critics and platonic admirers.

DISCIPULUS.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

New Phase of the Montalembert Trial—Curious Medical Suit at Law—The Hospitals of Paris—New Biographical Dictionary—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

A week ago the Montalembert affair occupied the public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. To-day it has fallen into a secondary rank—another example of the evanescence of human glory. The Count pushed his scheme for the honors of martyrdom too far; the public was already growing lukewarm, when a leader of the London *Times* gave his cause the *coupe de grace*. The friends of M. DE MONTALEMBERT manifested a natural surprise at the sudden change of face in the *Times*, but they were forced to admit that there was a certain foundation for such a course. The case now stands thus: The appeal was granted, notwithstanding the Imperial pardon, and the new hearing will take place on next Tuesday. If the decision of the lower Court is confirmed, the pardon of the Emperor then becomes operative, since it is declared to have been granted *against any definitive judgment which may be pronounced*. By adopting this "dodge" the Emperor avoids the charge of having performed an unlawful act in pardoning a man before he was definitively condemned. At the same time, the Count's object in appealing was, in the first place, to avoid the Emperor's pardon, for the appeal was not made till 12 o'clock of the day on which the decree appeared in the *Moniteur*; but now that he knows that the pardon is to be applied if he is again condemned, his only object in maintaining the appeal is the hope of reversing the judgment of the lower Court—an almost vain hope. But he has employed another distinguished lawyer to aid M. BERRYER, and a great effort will be made to this end. M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE will be the Government attorney before the Imperial Court, but the Emperor's pardon will close his mouth on the *minima* of the penalty to be demanded, because the pardon stands there as a *contre-sens* He may, however, demand an increased penalty and it is thought he will.

A great trial has just come off between the physicians of Paris and the class of healers who follow the system of HAHNEMANN. One of the latter sent a book to the *Union Medicale* to be reviewed. Dr. GAILLARD, the reviewer, handled the book without gloves, characterizing the system of HANNEHMANN, as laid down in his works, as charlatanism of the rankest kind, and its practitioners as either knaves or imbeciles. To this review the author of the book, in the name of the combined homœopathists of Paris, responded by a suit for libel against Dr. GAILLARD and the editor and publisher of the journal. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the distinguished Republican lawyer, and Member of the present *Corps Legislatif*, defended the cause of the homœopathists; M. ANDRAL, a son of the eminent Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, defended the physicians. The latter gained the cause, the suit having been discharged with costs upon the homœopathists.

The number of homœopathists in Paris is about a hundred, all of whom were necessarily graduates of the French School of Medicine. But there is not a distinguished man among them, and it is fair to assume that Dr. GAILLARD'S assertion was not far from the truth, since it is well known that the converts to this attractive system are found among the least notable of the alumni, and among those who experienced difficulty in finding a practice. In France no man can practice medicine who has not graduated in the School of Medicine which the Government supports, and which requires of its graduates such an extended course of study, not only in medicine but in the classics and the collateral sciences, that it only needs to be a doctor to have the confidence of the public. In France when a man is sick he seeks the doctor, not the man. The Government, by its stringent law on education, gives the people a guarantee that any graduate of its school who may be called is capable of meeting the emergency. So thoroughly is this idea engrafted into the habits of the people, that no doctor in Paris puts his name out on a sign, and but a few have any indication whatever at their door that a doctor lives there. They rely upon the policemen and the neighbors to direct people in search of them. In France, as in all other countries, however, men of different capacities of mind pass their examinations for the degree of doctor in medicine; it is difficult often to distinguish the man of real ability and of future promise from the man who has been "stuffed," and indeed it would be asking too much of a faculty to reject men from graduation upon such a distinction. Thus it results that of the large number of men who annually receive the degree of doctor of medicine from the School of Paris, as the reward of their long studies and of examinations equally well sustained, a considerable proportion will fall back into a profitless mediocrity, and these are ready to turn their attention to anything that will gain them a living; and among the occupations—for it cannot be called a profession—most frequently adopted is that of homœopathy.

This is the rule. It has been a matter of surprise, however, to many persons to know that a professed homœopathist holds the place of physician to one of the public hospitals of the city, the Hospital Beaujon. This gentleman, Dr. TESSIER, passed the *concours* many years ago for the place of Doctor to the Hospitals, and did not adopt the doctrines of the homœopathists till some years later. The hospitals of Paris are under the direction of an organization called the Administration of the Hospitals, which is totally independent of the Faculty of Medicine, and is as despotic in its way as the chief power from which it derives its origin. The Faculty of Medicine and the other physicians of the Hospital Beaujon feel scandalized by the presence there of Dr. TESSIER, but the Administration have thus far refused to remove him. By his position in the hospital, this gentleman has reached an immense practice, but his reputation is acquired simply by the name of homœopathy, which seems to have an attraction of itself, for in the hospital he practices a sort of hybrid system, which does little honor to the name of Hahnemann.

A new project is on foot in regard to the School of Medicine. The great wine market which joins the Garden of Plants on the east, covering a space of eight or ten acres, is to be removed to Bercy, and a new School of Medicine and Pharmacy built in its stead. To these will be united the School of Dissection, the free lecture-rooms, the anatomical museums and the library. The whole will be joined to the Garden of Plants, so that all the above schools will be brought into close contact with the schools of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Natural History, and Comparative Anatomy. Such an extent of schools and museums as will there be united will be unequaled in the world, and will form one of the leading curiosities of Paris. Living animals of every clime and every description, plants noxious and innoxious, medicinal and non-medicinal, of every variety that grows, trees and shrubs of every variety, from the magnolia of the Carolinas to the cedar of Lebanon, the great Cuvier museum of natural history, the Dupuytren museum, the museum of the Faculty of Medicine, the extensive mineralogical and geological collections of the Garden of Plants, will all be united in one space of thirty acres of ground. The new project is to cost 27,000,000 francs, and will require five years for its execution.

A Frenchman has lately realized a most happy literary speculation. He has published a biographical dictionary of *living* celebrities, entitled *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, an immense sized volume, which pretends to contain the name of every man of great or small celebrity in any part of the world. The enterprise was a hazardous and delicate one, for it is well known how difficult it is to write an independent biography of the living. M. VAPEREAU, the author of the new Dictionary, however, seems to have written his biographies in such a non-committal style, that he has had but one libel suit, and that he has avoided by promising a change in the next edition. But you can see wherein lies the speculation. The Dictionary contains, say twenty thousand names, and where is the man that would not buy a Dictionary, that contained his own biography, and that of his friends? Of these names, one-half nearly are in France, and this alone secures to the book a sale that will handsomely remunerate the author. The book gives an extended notice of Mr. P. T BARNUM, a notice of Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, with the names of all the works he has published, and one of Mr. FRANK B. GOODRICH. American authors generally are well treated by M. VAPEREAU.

M. LETELLIER, formerly editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, the legitimist journal suppressed a year ago, has just become chief editor of the Russian journal the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, published in French. Americans may find in this fact a subject of congratulation, since of all the publicists of Paris, none, during the last ten years, have shown in their articles so thorough a knowledge of American affairs, or more impartiality in their discussion. It will be a matter of disappointment if M. LETELLIER does not prove a better friend to the United States in his new position, than when at the head of the legitimist paper of Paris, where all his comparisons were necessarily drawn in his own country.

The new Legislature will open the 4th of February, the opening ceremonies taking place in the new Louvre, in a hall expressly arranged for the purpose. The Emperor has access to this hall through the long gallery of the Louvre. The salary of the members, it is thought, is going to be changed to $2,000 a year.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a story which can hardly be believed, to the effect that the Pope has at last authorized the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and that large numbers of the book have been put into circulation in the Papal States. The secret of the story is that the Pope read the book and found it charming, but recognized at once the danger of distributing among his people a book so deeply impregnated with Protestantism. So the book was mutilated in such a way as to give it a Roman Catholic character. For example, the ferocious Legree punishes Uncle Tom to death under the lash because he persists in believing in the Immaculate Conception!

The Countess DE SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE, has just written for the theatre of Geneva, a vaudeville, called—*Quand on n'aime plus trop, on n'aime plus assez*, a title not very susceptible of translation. It has had a genuine success.

MALAKOFF.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Outline of the French Project—Selection of Route—Estimates—Early Completion.

From the Paris Presse.

It has been seen by the relation which we have already given of the great question of the canalization of the Isthmus of Panama, and of the successive phases which this question has assumed, that the idea of such a junction of the two oceans did not originate with one person, but, in reality, belongs to everybody. A mere glance at the maps would suffice to suggest to any one the utility of severing that tongue of land which unites the two American Continents, and of saving to navigation the immense detour of Cape Horn. Such was the idea which the Conqueror of Mexico was the first to conceive, and the project of FERDINAND CORTEZ has been successively entertained by a series of illustrious promoters of this enterprise from the Sixteenth Century down to the present day. And, although there is a great distance between the conception and the execution of this idea, History can never pay too much honor to the men who were the first to study a question of this importance, and who, by their eminent patronage, have rendered easier the work of its fortunate realizers.

It is under the influence of this legitimate admiration that we recall, after the idea of the Conqueror of Mexico, the successive efforts of PITT, of the illustrious ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, of WILLIAM I., King of Holland, of GARELLA, and of MICHEL CHEVALIER,—the work, so remarkable when regarded as a study of the engineering art, of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. Intelligence bows with respect before so glorious a cortége of coöperators in the immense work which is now on the point of accomplishment.

For the success of an undertaking which interests the commercial and political equilibrium of the world, it was necessary that the countries of Central America, where the interoceanic communication was to be established, should be administered and directed by men of great intelligence and great courage. General MARTINEZ, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and General MORA, President of Costa Rica, have shown themselves fully equal to this glorious task. After having purged their countries of pirates and ennobled their victory by mercifully granting his life to the fillibuster WALKER—the most audacious chief of those hordes—Presidents MARTINEZ and MORA have the merit of having concluded with two Frenchmen the memorable treaty which insures the execution of the American Interoceanic Canal. It was, as we have previously said, on the 1st of May, 1858, that the treaty of concession and extension of the Nicaragua Canal was concluded in the city of Rivas with Messrs. MILLAUD and FELIX BELLY. Since that time Mr. MILLAUD has been prevented, by numerous and pressing affairs which have occupied all his time, from continuing the personal direction of this great enterprise. This determination of the eminent financier is much to be regretted; but Mr. MILLAUD, on his retiring, has already been able satisfactorily to assure himself that the work which he had so judiciously commenced would be continued by hands capable of insuring its success.

For the conclusion of this statement, it only remains to treat more in detail than we have been able to do in our previous articles the scientific branch of the subject.

The concluding of treaties with the local Powers is not everything. Already several treaties of concession had been concluded with American or European Companies, and had resulted in nothing. The reason was that all those competing associations were based only on industrial combinations, and did not present to the public that serious guarantee which can only be conferred by the sanction of Science. In this point of view it is impossible to praise too highly the original projectors of the Nicaragua Canal for having confided the designing of the scheme for this Canal to the strict control of an Engineer most competent for a work of this kind,—to Mr. THOME DE GAMOND, whose works we have repeatedly had occasion to mention.

After Messrs. MICHEL CHEVALIER and GARELLA, and after Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, who have so thoroughly studied the project, as Engineers, Mr. THOME DE GAMOND, availing himself of the labors of his illustrious predecessors, has condensed and wrought out all the distinct elements of the question,—has discussed them with that extreme precision and clearness which are the distinctive characteristics of all his works, and has disclosed the first practical synthesis for its execution.

According to the design of Mr. THOME DE GAMOND, the line of navigation necessary to unite the two oceans is not less than sixty leagues long, across the richest and most beautiful country on the globe. This distance appears at first sight considerable, in relation to the length of the little tongue of land of the Isthmus of Panama, which is only twelve leagues. But it will presently be seen that the design of Mr. GAMOND embraces, in reality, the cutting of the Isthmus at the very point where the Isthmus is narrowest.

Indeed, if the design is followed on the map, it will be seen that, by means of the line of navigation already existing on the river San Juan and on the Lake of Nicaragua to the estuary of the Sapon, the greater part of the interoceanic route is already open by the navigation of the San Juan and of the Lake. The course of the Sapon, which is equally navigable, is then followed for nearly two leagues. A *pirogue* or small steamer coming thus far, and arriving at the Vueltas on the Sapon, would find herself separated from the Pacific Ocean by an Isthmus of only three leagues' length. It is this Isthmus which Mr. THOME DE GAMOND proposes to pierce by a deep trench, to empty itself in the magnificent Bay of Salinas, which would give to the projected Canal a western opening in one of the most beautiful ports in the world.

The two fundamental propositions, therefore, on which Mr. THOME DE GAMOND bases his project are: The improving of fifty-seven leagues of navigation for large ships, and the cutting of three leagues of the Isthmus, opening into the Bay of Salinas. His design is a canal with a point of division, the upper reservoir being the Lake of Nicaragua. The waters of the lake discharge themselves into both oceans by means of two channels. The one of them is the River San Juan, emptying into the Atlantic at San Juan del Norte; the other descending to the opening of the Isthmus, and into the Bay of Salinas, in the Pacific Ocean.

The dividing point of the Canal is, as we have said, the Lake of Nicaragua, a vast internal sea of forty leagues long and fifteen wide, and presenting a surface of six millions of metres. This prodigious reservoir is thirty-six metres higher than the Atlantic, and thirty-eight higher than the Pacific. Its average depth is over ten metres, and its greatest depths sounded showed eighty-four metres. The lake is fed by forty rivers, many of which are navigable. The variations of its depths, according to the rainy and wet seasons, oscillate in a zone of two metres. Some hedging will be necessary at the two points of its shores which are contiguous to the outlets, to establish a general depth of eight metres, which has been adopted for the entire section of the Nicaragua Canal. This depth will permit a passage to vessels of 2,000 tons, as well as frigates of the first class and ships of-the-line, with their armaments.

THE EASTERN BRANCH.

The eastern branch of the Nicaragua Canal is the River San Juan itself—which is 175 miles long from its source in the Lake to the port of San Juan del Norte in the Atlantic. This stream, which in its width and depth may be compared with the Rhone, is incumbered in its upper bed by bars of rocks, which give rise to a series of rapids, whose presence is now an obstruction to navigation. These rocks will be destroyed by blasting, the shallows deepened by steam-dredges, and the banks reconstructed by dykes established by means of coffin dams.

The depth of the stream will then be regulated to a draught of eight metres by the deepening of the bed and the elevation of the surface. This important modification in the character of the river will be obtained by seven locks spread over its course, and which will reduce by three-fourths the natural inclination of the stream. This inclination, which is now in the proportion of one five-thousandth, will be reduced to that of one twenty-thousandth. The continued current of the river so canalled will no longer oppose any serious obstruction to the ascent, and will be sufficient to carry off to the sea the stuff which the water holds in suspension.

THE WESTERN BRANCH.

The western branch of the projected canal is a grand artificial cutting across the Isthmus of Salinas. The canal employs for over a mile the navigable course of the Sapon, and leads the waters of the Lake through a level to the middle of the Isthmus. It escapes at this point, by an immense trench, the culmination of which is forty metres high, and regaining by six locks the level of the Pacific, (thirty-eight metres,) it descends into the Bay of Salinas. This Bay of Salinas is one of the best anchorages in the Pacific, and, indeed, one of the finest ports in the world.

The canal at the neck of Salinas will require a cutting of eleven millions of cubic metres. The digging of the Salinas Canal will give 7,400,000 cubic metres of displaced earth, and the canal will be walled throughout its length. It will be twenty-two kilometres long, forty-four metres wide, and eight metres deep. The locks, like those of the river San Juan, will be thirty metres wide, eighty metres long, and their gates will be opened to the width of fifteen metres. They will receive at each lock four vessels of various sizes, and will be able, in active times, to give passage to over 300 ships per day.

The resources of labor existing in the country are amply sufficient for the execution of the task, with the exception of overseers which, to the extent of ten per cent of the entire number, it would be necessary to draft from Europe.

According to the estimates of Mr. THOME DE GAMOND, all departments of the labor of construction of the Nicaragua canal may be completed in four years, and in three if the activity of the contractors be stimulated by abandoning to them a portion of the receipts of the first year.

"It would be a mistake," says M. THOME DE GAMOND, "to think that in this work we can copy the labors executed in Europe by engineering skill. For the accomplishment of such an enterprise it is necessary above all things to render tributary the vast local resources of nature; and to avail ourselves, in the employment of these resources, of the genius of all mankind. The thorough work of the Hollander, the rapid work of the Americans, the economical work of the great English engineers, must be called into service; and to complete this aggregation of qualities, there must be added that eminent scientific character which belongs to the traditions of France, and which illuminates all its works. It would be discourteous to seek to introduce into a work essentially cosmopolitan a spirit of strict nationality; a work exacting universal concert, and which should solicit the aid, without distinction of school, of all the creative elements of contemporary art."

Such is a cursory review of the preliminary project of the Nicaragua Canal, prepared by M. THOME DE GAMOND. In the whole of the summary of operations we have noticed, there is obviously nothing which ought to alarm the engineer, no obstacle which the actual resources of the art of construction should not easily overcome.

The Canal of Nicaragua, the task of universal concord, will then in due time be opened under the joint impulse of that imperious need of expansion and penetration which acts upon all men. The product of public utility at the outset, it will be the object of the active protection of all the Governments interested.

It is with satisfaction we have just learned that the United States will be no exception to that unanimous concert of encouragement and support which the several governments of the two worlds lend to this splendid enterprise. North America, more than any other nation, is interested in its prompt and thorough completion. In coöperating in the work which is about to be undertaken, it will meet not only the general requirements of civilization and of universal commerce, but will also serve its own immediate interests.

Thus everything smiles upon this stupendous and progressive measure, which is forthwith to enter upon its final phase, namely, the practical execution. All good wishes will attend it in this last triumphant period.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

Messieurs THOME DE GAMOND and VILLETTE DE FERZE, associates in the enterprise of M. FELIX BELLY for the amputation of the isthmus of Nicaragua, have made an official visit to Mr. MASON, the United States Minister at Paris. They begged me to act as their introducer and interpreter. They desired Mr. MASON to regard the interview as a proof of the sentiments of sympathy with which they are animated in favor of the people and Government of the United States. They assured him that so far from being hostile to the American people in their enterprise, they would, with pleasure, witness its coöperation—the Nicaraguan canal not being the work nor the property of this or that isolated nation, but of all nations united in a common interest.

To this cordial advance, Mr. MASON has made a corresponding reply, not, however, without reservations. He regretted that the treaty of M. BELLY has the appearance of being a measure hostile to the Americans; and he declared that the Cabinet of Washington would never assent to the clause which gives to the French Government the exclusive right of maintaining two ships of war at the entrance of the proposed canal. Nor would it assent to the fortification of the Ruatan Islands by the English, commanding as they do the approach to the canal. If, upon these points, matters were arranged to the satisfaction of the American Government, and if the rights of Americans were in all particulars respected, there could be no objection to an enterprise, the achievement of which would be as profitable to the United States as to any other nation.

You will perceive by these reserves of Mr. MASON, that the Washington Cabinet still entertains skepticism touching a work, of which it admits the utility, but which at the outset has not perhaps been managed with all desirable caution. Let us hope this distrust will be entirely dissipated by the pledges of sincerity and the guarantees of neutrality which will be secured to all interests by an association accessible to all.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

New Mining Districts—Stagnation of Trade—Over-Shipments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1858.

For the last month the only topic of conversation here has been the rush of miners to Port Curtis, lying some 1,200 miles north of this port. The large number of diggers that were daily leaving caused in many branches of trade a dullness that never before had been experienced; to others it gave an impetus; but I am glad to be able to give you, from inclosed scraps, information that will in a few days set matters on their old footing. The whole amount of gold that has been received from Port Curtis is less than 500 ounces, and in fact, the principal number of the miners have gone thither upon information that was sent by the first diggers, who no doubt did well for a few days. When the field became occupied, however, it was worked out in about a week. There is a prospect of the few stores there are at Rockhampton being seized by hungry diggers, and that the Government of New South Wales is about to dispatch vessels to bring back those who have not the means of returning. Much suffering is anticipated. But few goods were sent from here, as our Melbourne merchants were under the impression that Sydney being much nearer can supply the demand. To what extent this is the case I am not aware. The principal loss will be to the miners, who in many cases have spent their all to get there, without thought of returning. Many will no doubt leave their bones where they expected to find gold.

The American ship *Invincible* sailed for Port Curtis with nearly 600 deluded individuals, at £8 8s., or $40 each, and no doubt will make a good freight back if the poor wretches have money enough to pay their passage. The American ship *Keystone* sailed yesterday morning for same port.

This portion of Australia is now going ahead rapidly. Railways are extending; and in three or four years we will no doubt have as comfortable houses here as you have on your side. The railroads have taken off all those who a short time ago were grumbling for want of work—and in fact many more could now be employed. The Government is about to open the lands; in what way is not yet stated.

A bill of divorce, similar to the one now in force in England, is to be introduced this session of our Local Parliament. I believe there are many anxious as to the result. If it becomes a law, it will, no doubt, relieve such as have not pulled well together in the Hymenial yoke.

His Excellency, Sir HENRY BARKLY, has issued invitations for a series of balls, to come off this month, to all those who have left cards at the Government House.

With regard to our markets, I will remark that so long as shippers will continue to send twice the quantity of goods needed, they must expect to lose money. Your American shippers seem desirous, (if one can judge from the quantity of lumber coming forward,) of fencing us in at a low rate.

Our mail service is a cause of general complaint. I see that New South Wales has offered £50,000 for a mail line by way of Panama. New-Zealand will also do something; and so, also, this Colony, although we favor the Suez route. We would, nevertheless, pay an efficient Company well. As the Governments in this quarter have plenty of money, I should think many of your steamer men could see an opening here for their steamers. Yours, &c.

R.

THE ISTHMUS.

The Atrato Route for an Interoceanic Canal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the following remarks I will endeavor to compress a large topic into a small space, on the *multum in parvo* principle.

Congress voted $25,000 to verify a previous survey of this route, by which it is believed that an interoceanic canal can be built—a canal without locks from sea to sea, which is nowhere else practicable; and the only kind of canal that would be permanently useful to the world; a canal, also, which must, when made, pay magnificently as an investment.

The Nicaragua Canal, (M. BELLY's,) if in other respects practicable, will require a large number of locks to accommodate vessels not exceeding seventeen feet draft. Practically, therefore, it would be useless, except as a supplementary route. For the above statements, bold as they may seem, there is "chapter and verse."

The resurvey ordered by Congress was completed, and the party, under Lieutenants CRAVEN and MICHLER, returned nearly a year ago. The former officer, not having definite measurements and reduced data to lay before his Department, supplied their place with opinions. His colleague more wisely withheld his opinions until they could be sustained by facts and measurements.

His (Lieut. MICHLER's) topographical report is said to be ready, and will show wherein his survey differs from that which he was appointed to verify.

If the previous survey shall be substantially confirmed by the second, then is the Atrato Interoceanic route a practicable thing, and the prospect of uniting the two Oceans, however gigantic it may appear, is an achievement that cannot long be deferred; for commerce is taxed enormously at present by the necessity of doubling Cape Horn; and the opening of two Empires, comprising nearly half of the human race, hitherto hermetically closed against intercourse with civilized and commercial nations, has in a proportionate degree increased the necessity and importance of a short cut from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The promoters of this undertaking, after long perseverance, much expense, delay, and contention with opposing influences, desire that its merits shall be fairly understood and tested. The party of exploration by which the route was first surveyed, are perhaps entitled to some sympathy on account of the errors and prejudices which have been cast over their arduous researches by opinions prematurely formed and inconsiderately expressed.

Mere opinions, adverse to the feasibility of the project, have had full play. The time has come to dispel them with the light of truth, as the morning sun dispels the vapors and fogs of night. Much error has been propagated by the Press even. One of your morning contemporaries a few days ago mentioned the length of the Atrato route, from sea to sea, as 250 instead of 135 miles. Another, having commented upon it in a long leading article, wound up by fixing its geographical position a hundred miles too far North—confounding it with the Strain-Cullen-Gisborne route.

The plans and profiles of the previous survey were submitted to the principal engineers of the United States and of Europe, and were discussed in the London Institute of Civil Engineers, by Messrs. [illegible], STEPHENSON, Sir JOHN RANNEY, and others of equal mark. In France too, and Prussia, they were examined by engineers and individuals of high position. The opinion unanimously expressed was in favor of the perfect practicability of this route, if correctly represented. Was it correctly represented?

This question will speedily, it is hoped, be answered by Lieutenant MICHLER's matured report. If it should substantially confirm that of Mr. KENNISH, then one of the most important of all geographical problems will have been solved affirmatively; for nowhere, as Baron HUMBOLDT said thirty years ago, can the two oceans be connected so advantageously and so easily as from the great river Atrato to the Pacific.

Time and space do not permit me to notice the objections urged against this route, nor is it necessary, since nothing has been added to the facts and information which were discussed and considered by the first scientific men, both in the United States and in Europe, two years ago.

To aid such of your readers as may desire to be acquainted with the topography of this route, I submit the following table of distances:

	Miles.
From Kelly's Inlet, the Pacific terminus, to the Gulf of Darien	135
From the Pacific terminus to the dividing ridge, separating the Atlantic from the Pacific affluents	6
Dividing ridge to Valley of the Nergua, following the ravine of the Hingador	2½
Valley of the Nergua to the Truando	14
Truando to below the Rapids	3
Foot of Truando Rapids to the Atrato (almost a level.)	[illegible]
Atrato to its mouth, 45 feet minimum depth	61½
Distance from ocean to ocean	13[illegible]

The extent, fertility and superb vegetation of the Valley of the Nergua indicate how easy it would be in two years to raise plantains and other tropical products, in sufficient quantity to feed the working force, say 20,000 men, and the horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry, that would belong to such a community. The idea, therefore, that it would be necessary to maintain them entirely on provisions imported at most extravagant cost, is a fallacy almost too transparent to need refutation.

The question of climate is an important one, and on this point local statistics and information collected in New-Granada, and the records of the Panama Railroad, afford materials for the formation of correct opinions with reference to the future employment of large bodies of men. A report furnished by the medical officer of the first exploration, will show that the necessary fatality attending public works within the tropics may be greatly reduced by proper hygiene regulations; and, also, that such fatality has been grossly exaggerated.

Of the importance of the proposed Atrato Interoceanic route, the geographers of Europe are not ignorant or inappreciative. In recent official maps published at Paris and Berlin, the route, as laid down in the report and drawings of Mr. KENNISH, has a conspicuous place.

Your present correspondent, having been one of the first four white men that ever crossed the Atrato Interoceanic route, could reply to such objections as affect its climate. Engineering matters he leaves to the more competent hands.

Much more might be written on this theme, for it is replete with interest to the statesman and merchant as well as to the financier, the engineer, and the geologist. But enough for the present. Those who have inquired into the project, with hardly an exception, believe in its practicability, both in a physical and in a commercial sense. Its promoters, especially, entertain the belief, and are prepared to justify "the faith that is in them."

R. G. J.

Indian Affairs in Texas—Sharp Letter from Gen. Twiggs.

From the Washington Star.

The War Department has received the following letter from Gen. TWIGGS, which, it will be perceived, is characteristic of the writer:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTM'T TEXAS, Dec. 17, 1858.

SIR: Enclosed herewith I have the honor to forward a copy of an article which appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of Oct. 23, 1858, and also the following paragraph copied from the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES of Oct. 27, 1858, and which was evidently founded on this letter, viz:

"The Indian Department is much embarrassed by VAN DORN's attack upon the friendly Indians, who were reported as bringing in to the agents of the Department stolen horses."

I have also herewith inclosed copies of letters received from the commanding officer of Fort Arbuckle, both before and after Major VAN DORN's engagement, which show how utterly false are the statements of the correspondent to *his relative in Washington City*. Should any further evidence to the same effect be desired, it may be found in the report of His Excellency, Governor RUNNELLS, of October 27, which, with my action in the case, was forwarded October 30, giving an account of the murder on the 21st of that month, by the Indians, of the JACKSON family, on Pecan Bayou.

Whilst the falsity of the article above alluded to is perfectly apparent to myself and the people of Texas, the malicious effect it was designed to accomplish will have undoubtedly been produced. My object in writing is to request that, if possible, it may be ascertained who is the dirty author of this malignant publication, and that he may be at once ejected from the employment of the United States. He has committed the grossest possible outrage upon the gallant commander of the Wichita Expedition, and upon all who were permitted to share with him the honors achieved in the fight of Oct. 1, upon the agents of the Indian Department, and upon the people of Texas, by procuring the publication, in the *National Intelligencer*, of his slanderous letter of the 2d ultimo.

Within the past two years, the troops of this department have had about twenty engagements with the Camanches, in each of which some were killed or wounded, to say nothing of there being many more cases in which large parties of them have been pursued hundreds of miles without being overtaken, and it is, to all those engaged in this Camanche police, annoying in the extreme to find that, after all their hardships, privations, and wounds, the "*Indian Department is much embarrassed*" by their operations, that these murderous savages are "*being much sinned against*," and, "*if protected*," would be eminently peaceable.

If negotiations are to be entered into with these lawless creatures, I have respectfully to request that the annual issue to them, by the Government, of thousands of tomahawks and scalping-knives be first suspended, and then let them be treated with by persons representing the interests of Texas, so that they may be made to feel that it is with Texas, as well as the balance of the United States, they are to be at peace.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. E. TWIGGS,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Dept.

Lieut.-Col. L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.,
Head-quarters of the Army, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR,—MONDAY, Jan. 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, [illegible], 99, 100, to 104, 106, to 114, 61, 67.

CIRCUIT—Calendar not yet issued.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112 to 124, [illegible], 220, 225, 254 to 263, 265 to 268, 271 to 276, [illegible], 281, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290 to 299, 302, 303, 304, [illegible] 308 to 312.

The Special Term stands adjourned to Monday Jan. 17.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129 to 133, 138, 139, 140.

Part II.—Nos. 153, 157 to 161, 163, 164, 166, 168 to 172.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 7.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DISCHARGE OF THE HAIDEE CREW.

In the case of the crew of the ship *Haidee*, indicted for voluntarily serving on board her while engaged in the Slave-trade, the Jury this morning brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. *Nolle prosequis* were thereupon entered on all the other indictments against them and they were discharged.

INDIA RUBBER.

The motions for injunction in reference to shirred India-rubber goods were then taken up, and Mr. Brady argued for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—DECEMBER GENERAL TERM.

The following are the chief points determined in several of the causes determined by the Supreme Court at its last General Term. We give only concise abridgments of the elaborate opinions which were delivered.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—TAXATION.

International Life Assurance Co. of London vs. The Commissioners of Taxes. The British Commercial Life Insurance Co vs. The Same.—The plaintiffs in these causes were English Insurance Companies; and they sought relief in these suits from taxes which the Commissioners had imposed on the fund of $100,000 deposited by each company with the Comptroller, pursuant to the laws of 1853, chap. 463, § 15. It was contended that the plaintiffs were not liable to taxation because they were not persons, nor associations, and therefore were not embraced within the terms of the statute, (Laws of 1855, chap. 37.)

In the case of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, $50 000 of the funds deposited with the Controller were invested in United States Stock; and that Company claimed that even if they were liable in general to taxation, the sum invested in these stocks was exempt.

The Special Term held the Companies liable to taxation, and the United States Stocks exempt. The plaintiffs appealed.

Held by the General Term, DAVIS, J., rendering the opinion: 1. That the companies were liable to taxation. The act of 1855 (ch. 37) declares that all *persons or associations* doing business in the State and not residents thereof, shall be taxed on sums invested in said business as if resident. This language is broad enough to include corporations, (People's Utica Insurance Company, 15 Johns, 258;-Ontario Bank *vs.* Brownell, 10 Wend, 186,) and therefore corporations not created by the laws of this State are to be regarded as non-residents, (Louisville Railroad Company *vs.* Letson, 2 How. United States, 497.) and if they transact business within the State they are liable to taxation on all funds invested in that business.

2. That *it seems* if the plaintiffs were not liable as foreign corporations, the funds in question might have been assessed against the *agents* of the plaintiffs, as being "personal property in his possession and under his control as agent, trustee, &c.," (under 1 Rev. Stat. 389, § 5,) by making the assessment in that form.

3. That the United States stocks were not taxable. (1 Kent, 9 ed. 474; Weston *vs.* City of Charleston, 2 Peters, United States, 449.)

Orders appealed from affirmed.

PROOF BY SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.

Jones vs. Underwood.—This was an appeal from a judgment on a verdict for plaintiff. The plaintiff's case had rested in part on a sealed assignment, attested by a subscribing witness; but the witness was not called to prove execution, nor was his absence duly explained. The execution was proved by the assignor.

Held by the General Term, Justices INGRAHAM and CLERKE delivering opinions: 1. That as to *sealed instruments* the rule has always heretofore been well-settled in this State, that the execution can only be proved by the subscribing witness, unless his absence is explained. (Hallenbeck *vs.* Fleming, 6 Hill, 303, and cases cited; McPherson *vs.* Rathbone, 11 Ward. 96; Hall *vs.* Phelps, 2 Johns. 451.) Though as to simple writings there is some doubt as to the rule, and it is relaxed as to negotiable paper.

2. That the change in the law which allows parties to be witnesses does not alter the rule, nor afford any reason for dispensing with it. No man should be compelled to resort to his adversary for evidence, if he can have a disinterested witness. In this case the defendant was not present at the execution. The assignment was made in order to have the action brought by some other than the assignor, who, therefore, had all the bias of an interested party.

SETTLEMENT UPON WIFE.

Gould vs. Vanderwort, &c.—The plaintiff being owner of a leasehold interest assigned it to his brother, who, in July, 1842, conveyed it to Mr. Dubois, father of Mrs. Gould, the plaintiff releasing any possible interest remaining. in himself In July, 1842, Mr. Dubois, in consideration of natural love and affection, conveyed the property to his daughter, Mrs. Gould, to her separate use, free from the interference of her husband, without power of disposition and with remainder over to her children. The plaintiff now sought to restrain the giving a lease to the defendant Vanderwort, claiming that the intention of all the parties to these arrangements was to secure the premises in the name of Mrs. Gould for the occupation of plaintiff and his family; and he obtained an injunction at the Special Term, from which this appeal was taken.

Held by the General Term, Justice CLERKE delivering the opinion, that the facts did not show the intention contended for by plaintiff; that there was no evidence that any interest whatever was intended to be reserved to plaintiff; that the settlement on Mrs. Gould was complete, and the plaintiff had no right to interfere with the proposed dealings with the property.

Order reversed and injunction dissolved with costs.

SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 7.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

A. Dodd, Receiver, vs. A. Nichols.—Order granted.

Michael Rupp vs. Nathaniel Blanchard.—Motion granted.

THE MILLION AND FIRST HALF MILLION CASE.

The case of the Million and First Half Million Trusts, a well-known cause arising out of the affairs of the old American Trust and Banking Company, and technically known as Curtis *vs.* Leavitt, came on at Special Term to-day on an appeal from a decision of a referee on the taxation of costs.

When the cause was lately before the Court of Appeals for decision, that Court made certain provisions with respect to costs, in obedience to which the Supreme Court made orders referring the several bills of costs, counsel fees, and disbursements, and of the parties and their counsel, to Alexander W. Bradford, Esq., to tax and adjust the same. The decision of the referee was to be *final*, unless an appeal was taken within ten days after written notice of it. In case of such appeal, the referee was directed to report the facts to the Court, and his decision. A fee of one thousand dollars was directed to be paid him in lieu of a *per diem*.

Hearings were had before the referee, and the bills of costs and expenses put in and testimony taken to substantiate them. The aggregate of claims presented exceeded $250,000. The referee disallowed many of the items, reducing the total to about $125,000. From his decision appeals were taken by nearly all the parties interested.

The principal questions of legal interest involved turn upon the construction of various statutes on the subject of costs. The bills run back, some of them to the commencement of the litigation, now eighteen or twenty years since. During that period the laws relative to costs have been repeatedly and wholly altered, especially by the Code, and the question arises in respect to the various charges—under which statute shall these be judged? There is, of course, much dispute also as to the propriety of the various charges, in amount, &c.

Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Samuel Blatchford, Thomas J. Powers, Dan Marvin, John G. Vose, and other counsel, were in attendance. Mr. Eaton's argument was heard to-day, and the case will be continued to-morrow. At the adjournment of the Court, it was understood that an arrangement would be made with *Justice Ingraham to sit at Chambers to-morrow*, thus enabling Justice SUTHERLAND to proceed with this cause in the room in Chambers-street, without interruption from *ex parte* business.

A SCHOOLMASTER IN THE ARMY.

Matter of A. F. Adams.—During the forenoon, Augustus F. Adams, said to be a schoolmaster from Connecticut, was brought before Justice SUTHERLAND on *habeas corpus*, asking discharge from an enlistment.

It appeared that, being on a visit to the City, he fell in with bad companions, and was finally led to enlist while intoxicated. Justice SUTHERLAND ordered his discharge.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Emott.

Robert H. Goff vs. Philip H. Groot.—This was an action brought to recover damages for failure to re-deliver certain stock held as collateral security.

It appeared that the plaintiff borrowed from the defendant $4,000, and gave him as security thirty-nine shares of the Second-avenue Railroad stock, and eighty shares of the People's Fire Insurance Company, valued in all at $7,900. On the loan becoming due, the plaintiff tendered the principal and interest, and demanded to have the stock re-transferred to him. The defendant was not able to comply with this demand, and explained to plaintiff that in making the loan he had acted merely as agent for a firm who had failed and left the City; and that plaintiff must look to them for his stock. Plaintiff preferred, however, to look to the personal responsibility of defendant as acting for an undisclosed principal, and brought this action for the value of the stock, with interest. The question in the case was chiefly whether the plaintiff knew at the time of the contract that defendant acted as agent, or supposed him to be dealing on his own account.

Verdict for plaintiff, $8,909 23.

S. Sanxay for plaintiff. Levi S. Chatfield for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Samuel S. Slater vs. Fernando Wood.—In this case, which was yesterday reported, the Jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

It is rumored around the Hall that the Jury stood at first two for the defendant, ten for the plaintiff, damages $3,000. This sum was based on the idea of allowing exemplary damages. The verdict was arrived at by waiving exemplary damages and awarding the plaintiff his actual damages only.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Charles Bergen, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Dennis Bowen was tried and convicted of highway robbery. Michael Greene came to this City from Poughkeepsie on Nov. 25, and while walking at night through some street that he did not remember, was assaulted and robbed of $9, by three men, of whom the prisoner was one. Sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months.

Clara Smith, *alias* Ellen Chase, was charged with forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester. The Judge was willing to accept a plea of guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, but the prisoner elected to be tried. A quantity of the same spurious bills, dies, etc., were found in the room she occupied, with a man named William McManus. She was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years and three months.

Her paramour, McManus, then pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years and three months only.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

MEATS.

Business has been generally moderate this week. Supplies have been good; prices have not varied essentially.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	7	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	5	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	9	@	13
Lamb, ℘ ℔	9	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℘ ℔	14	@	17
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	10	@	10½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	8½	@	9½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	11	@	14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	11	@	13
Hams, ℘ ℔	11	@	13
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ℘ ℔	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry, since our last, have been less extensive, yet the demand having been less animated, prices have not been noticeably affected by the diminished arrivals. The supply of Game is fair, and prices are generally unaltered. though Venison is somewhat firmer. The Game Dealers and Express Companies vigorously oppose and openly defy the City officials, whose duty it is to enforce the ordinance for the preservation of "Fish and Game." They consider the ordinance unjust and unconstitutional, and state that they have resolved to test its legality.

Fowls, ℘ pair	65	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ℘ lb	9	@	12½
Western Poultry, ℘ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ℘ pair	62½	@	1 00
Guinea Hens, ℘ pair	62½	@	75
Turkeys, ℘ lb	12	@	16
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ℘ ℔	8	@	12½
Ducks, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℘ pair	2 50	@	3 25
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Widgeons, ℘ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ℘ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	3 50
Wild Turkeys, ℘ ℔	14	@	16
Prarie Chickens, ℘ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Quail, ℘ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Partridge, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Hares, ℘ pair	50	@	62
Rabbits, ℘ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ℘ ℔	10	@	14
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

The demand has been fair, though not active. Prices of the leading kinds have been supported.

Sal'n Trout, ℘ ℔	15	@—	Cat-fish, ℘ ℔	8	@—
Codfish, ℘ ℔	6	@—	Frost-fish, ℘ ℔	6	@—
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	12	@15	Black-fish, ℘ ℔	8	@10
Eels, ℘ ℔	10	@12	White-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@—
Flounders, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6	Mullet, ℘ ℔	8	@—
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	15	@—	Haddock, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6
Perch, ℘ ℔	8	@10	Terrapins, ℘ dz.	$12	@$15
Smelts, ℘ ℔	12	@—	Frogs, ℘ dozen	25	@$1

Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	$1 00	@	2 50
Clams, ℘ 100	50	@	1 25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled. each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Most varieties continue plenty and cheap, but are not very eagerly sought after.

Potatoes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℘ bushel	—	@	50
Turnips, ℘ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℘ bushel	—	@	62
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ℘ bushel	50	@	62
Carrots, ℘ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ℘ bushel	87½	@	1 25
Onions, ℘ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ℘ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℘ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, Red, ℘ head	10	@	15
Cabbage, ℘ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ℘ head	4	@	8
Cauliflower, ℘ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, each	10	@	18
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ℘ quart can	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Celery, table, ℘ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ℘ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ℘ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℘ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ℘ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	12	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

This branch of business exhibits no remarkable changes.

Apples, ℘ half peck	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℘ half peck	75	@	1 00
Apples, dried, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Pears, cooking, ℘ half peck	50	@	75
Pears, eating, ℘ half peck	1 00	@	1 25
Grapes, ℘ ℔	20	@	25
Grapes, Malaga, ℘ ℔	50	@	75
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ℘ ℔	20	@	22
Plums, dried, ℘ ℔	25	@	28
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ℘ quart	10	@	—
Oranges, ℘ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℘ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℘ box	37	@	50
Figs, ℘ ℔	12	@	—
Dates, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Raisins, ℘ ℔	8	@	12
Currants, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ℘ ℔	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been moderately inquired for. Eggs are scarce and quoted high. Hence they are purchased less freely. Honey is essentially unaltered.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℘ ℔	20	@	28
Butter, State, ℘ ℔	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ℘ ℔	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℘ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ℘ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ℘ ℔	18	@	23

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℘ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℘ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℘ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℘ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	27	——	27
Flour, bbls	1,000	18,056	19,056
Provisions, pkgs	914	1,088	2,002
Whisky, bbls	——	135	135

ASHES—Are in fair request, including Pots at $5 62½, and Pearls at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, at steady prices. Sales 100 bags Java, at 14c.; 338 bags Maracaibo, at 11⅞c.@12c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9⅛c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 1,000 bales, at unchanged quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ℘ ℔	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ℘ ℔	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair, ℘ ℔	12¾	12¾	13⅛	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Sales of 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood have been exported at $12 50 ℘ ton.

FISH—The demand is limited, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for really desirable lots of State and Western flour, prices of which favor sellers; sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℘ bbl	$3 75	@	4 25
Superfine State	4 30	@	4 55
Extra State	5 05	@	5 35
Superfine Western	4 40	@	4 75
Fancy Ohio	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	8 50

Canadian is scarce and quiet: sales of small lots at $5 50@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern continues in demand at old figures; sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, parties differing about prices. Holders are generally quite firm; sales 9,500 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 30; Red Illinois at $1 20; choice White Kentucky at $1 56; very good White Southern at $1 42½, and good Red do. at $1 22½ ℘ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, but the advanced prices claimed by factors tend to check operations. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels, at (nominally) 80c. for old Mixed Western; 77c. for new yellow Jersey; and 76c. for new white Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats are in good demand and are advancing. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bushels Canada at 60c. ℘ bushel. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 52c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@52c.; Southern, 46c.@48c. ℘ bushel.

HIDES—Sales have been somewhat restricted this week, holders having asked an advance of ½c. on Buenos Ayres. The principal sales have been: 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 26½c.; 2,500 California, to arrive, 24c.; 2,500 Porto Cabello, 23c.; 1,500 Chagres, 23c.; all six months.

ICE—The Ice trade of Boston, the Boston *Shipping List*, notices thus: "The following statement gives the clearances at the Custom-House the past year. It should be borne in mind, however, that this does not represent the whole of the trade. Large shipments have been made to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other coastwise ports, without clearing at the Custom-house, estimated to amount the past year to some 20,000 or 30,000 tons. Cold weather, also, came upon us so late last year, that some of the leading houses in the trade were induced to secure a supply elsewhere, and the consequence has been that some considerable shipments have been made by them from ports in Maine and New-Hampshire." The clearances at the Boston Custom-house have been as follows:

1858	95,505	1853	82,972
1857	112,972	1852	96 482
1856	125,814	1851	99,578
1855	98,080	1850	69,623
1854	115,315	1849	66.308

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole from the East has been fair, at steady rates. The week's movements have been:

	SOLE Hemlock.	SOLE Oak.
Receipts, sides	51,900	4,550
Sales, sides	48,300	4,400
Stock at the close, sides	77,100	9,450

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 340 bbls. New-Orleans, at 37c.@38c. and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal varieties are in demand, at previous figures.

OILS—Linseed finds ready purchasers, at 64c.@66c. ℘ gallon. No important movements in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid at $17 50 for new Mess; $17 for old Mess, and $13 50 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 8⅜c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Lard is in active request at buoyant rates; sales 1,400 bbls. at 11⅜c.@11⅝c., here, and 11¾c. ℘ 1,000 bbls. prime, deliverable in March, ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 225 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℘ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c. @20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

Beef Packing Business of Chicago for Eight Years.

	No. Cattle.	Av. weight.	Total weight, lbs.	Bbls. packed.
1851	21,806	—	——	——
1852	24,663	542	13,367,346	46,395
1853	25,431	563	14,019,905	57,500
1854	23,691	565	13,402,223	54,008
1855	28,972	572½	16,932,137	62,687
1856	14,977	543	8,130,406	32,058
1857	34,675	540	18,723,500	74,000
1858	45,504	530	24,117,120	96,000

Value of Beef packed in Chicago for Seven Seasons.

1852	$650 621 00	1856	603,112 72
1853	885,949 85	1857–8	1,190,171 54
1854	865,773 11	1858	1,277,536 00
1855	1,192,420 96		

Chicago Beef Trade Statistics.

	Receipts. 1857.	Receipts. 1858.	Shipments. 1857.	Shipments. 1858.
Total Beeves	48,524	118,151	25,502	43,149

The number of cattle packed in Chicago compare thus: Fall of 1857, 19,175 head; Spring of 1858, 15,500 head; Fall of 1858, 45,504 head.

The first lot of beef packed in Chicago was in 1832, and the first tierce of Beef packed in Chicago for the English market, was in the season of 1844–5. The first slaughter-house built in Chicago, was in 1827. The provision-packing business did not amount to much, however, before the Fall of 1833, when Mr. CLYBOURNE packed five or six hundred beeves, and about three thousand hogs—and in 1834 a still larger number. These facts we glean from the Chicago *Press*, Jan. 1, 1859.

RICE—Sales have been limited, at $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 ℔s. Receipts, within a day or two, quite heavy. Hence the dullness.

SALT—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 450 hhds., nearly all New-Orleans, within a range of from 6½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. prime on private terms.

TIN—Holders ask higher prices, but the demand is not very brisk.

TOBACCO—Segar Leaf attracts more attention. Spanish is in request, partly for export. Prices have not varied. Sales since Tuesday last: 38 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12c.; 97 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@18c.; 21 cases Florida at 20c.@25c.; 113 bales Havana at 28c.@38c.; with 293 bales Yara, and 595 bales Cuba (for export) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls, in lots, at 25c.@25½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool there were engaged 100 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ℘ ℔. For London 200 bbls. Resin, at 3s. A vessel from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, at 38c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, a large, light-brown (buff) ENVELOPE, with the name of A. W. Hoffman upon it, containing a Policy of Insurance, and other papers of no value to any one but the owner; was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up-stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

LOST—ABOUT 2 P. M. ON THURSDAY, JAN. 6, A ROLL OF BANK BILLS, in a 4th-av. stage, between Franklin-st. and 25th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 34 East 25th-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN WHITAKER, WHO LEFT NEW-YORK four years since to go to Maryland, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by coming to see, or by writing to his sister, SUSAN WHITAKER, No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—FULL-BLOODED wild Turkeys, with fifteen different varieties of fancy Poultry, all full-blood and bred pure. Inquire of S. SMITH, Darien Dépôt Office, Fairfield County, Conn.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 22 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA!

WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Dyspepsia is our national disease. Weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, bilious condition. How many suffer from it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, confused head and attacks of headache. Yet few know how to cure it Generally, because the bowels are conconstipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system. But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS, a simple medicated sugar pill have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which results good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem.

See how cases are cured, of which hundreds could be published.

1. Mr. ——, aged 35, had been afflicted with weak stomach for fifteen years; often attended with pain in the stomach, faintness and sense of goneness, frequent attacks of vertigo, and inclination to fall on turning quickly. There is always distress after eating, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, and frequent turns of nausea, with faintness, headache in the forehead, extending to the back of the neck, with roaring and throbbing in the head. He commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and was entirely relieved after the second day.

2. A man, aged 45, had been ill for two years with dyspepsia, weakness of stomach, and sore mouth. All kinds of food, even the lightest, disagreed with him, producing a sensation of fullness, heaviness and repletion, acid taste, and frequent risings in the mouth. The bowels were obstinately constipated, and there was frequent difficulty in urination; the tongue thickly coated with fur, yellowish in the centre, sore around the edges, with painful ulcerations on the cheeks and at the corners of the mouth. This condition had no doubt been aggravated by some nostrums which he had been taking at the suggestion of a friend.

He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, morning, noon and night, and soon found his stomach improved in its tone, taking food with less inconvenience; bowels became more regular, tongue cleared and ulcers healed up. In a few weeks he was entirely cured, having taken no other medicine.

3. A young man of nineteen had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating, or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he ate very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœpathe failed to help him. He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

4. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, and rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing for some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one, morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

5. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting an eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

6. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his Homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved, from the first dose, and, in the course of four or five weeks, considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

7. DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE.—A stout man, 50 years of age, had suffered several years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach. He had almost constant headache with sense of fullness in the head and stomach. Food soon became acid and rose in the mouth in acid eructations; feeling of fullness and repletion in the stomach; bad taste in the mouth; coated tongue; poor appetite, with a general debility, prostration and depression of spirits. The Dyspepsia Pills, No. 10, cured him entirely in the course of a few weeks, taking only one pill morning and night.

8. WEAK STOMACH.—A gentleman, aged 55, had for some years been troubled with a weak stomach to such a degree as to require great carefulness in the selection of food, as all rich or heavy food, pastry or pies, were seen to occasion pain and distress. Acids, and all kinds of fruit, even apples, could not be eaten without subsequent suffering. He commenced the use of the Dyspepsia Pills, one every night and morning, with evident improvement, and soon found himself able to use most kinds of food with impunity, and even to eat two or three apples per day without inconvenience.

Price 25 cents per box. 6 boxes for $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3 drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,

WITH IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN

DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the
DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa,
Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S SLOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public,* and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

A FIFTY CENT-SA-
TION!!!
AT MACY'S!!
JOUVIN'S
PARIS
KID GLOVES.
FIFTY CENTS A PAIR.

Ladies, we are opening **20,000** Dozen of these Gloves, and they are warranted FRENCH KID, equal in quality to BAJOU'S or ALEXANDRE'S, and they are the BEST QUALITY imported. Only 50 cents a pair.

COME ONE,
COME ALL,
AND BUY THEM!!

We have all numbers, for Ladies, in White, Light Colors, Modes and Dark Colors, for 50 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell

LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
BALANCE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
WINTER GARMENTS,
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR CASH.

OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45 and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

$10.000 WANTED—BEAUTY TO LADIES is a handsome bonnet, made of the richest material; 3,000 bonnets will be sold cheap to make custom; children's hats and Piccolomini bonnets. Strangers please call at N. BURNS' new millinery store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson. Milliners supplied.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

Would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the balance of their stock of manufactured LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, at 25 per cent. reduction from the prices of the last season, at their store,

NO. 54 BROADWAY.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upwards.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upwards.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE VICT., from $12 and up.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE CUFFS, from $5 and up.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set, the usual price $15.
Call and see.
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FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

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From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

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From the Cincinnati Herald.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXII., FOR JANUARY, 1859.
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ART. I. Canonical Compurgation and the Wager of Battle
II. The Mount Vernon Memorial.
III. Edmund Burke.
IV. Life and Writings of De Quincey.
V. Abelard.
VI. Thompson's History of Boston.
VII. Bible Revision.
VIII. Cotemporary French Literature.
IX. Thompson's Life of Stoddard.
X. White's Shakespeare.
XI. Critical Notices.
XII. List of New Publications.

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Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Don Giovanni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Oliver Twist—My Overcoat—Bouxary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mazeppa—French Spy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Six Degrees of Crime—Po-ca-hon-tas—Magic Trumpet—Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, to-day, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday, though the proceedings were not devoid of interest. It was private calendar day in both Houses, and considerable routine business was done. In the Senate Mr. Seward presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, relative to the abuses of the American flag in the African Slave-trade, and especially touching the case of the yacht *Wanderer*. A resolution, offered by Mr. Harlan of Ohio, calling for information respecting the ship, officers and pay of the Navy, was passed. It was then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill, but on account of the illness of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, its consideration was postponed, and the Pacific Railroad bill came up, the debate on which occupied the rest of the day. The Senate adjourned over until Monday, to-day being the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to establish an assay office at St. Louis. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, announced that he was ready to report the Oregon bill whenever the Committee on Territories should be called. A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriations for fortifications. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, and for other information relative to them. After the passage of eleven private bills in Committee of the whole, the House adjourned.

Townsend Harris, Esq., now Consul-General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

Very little of public interest was done by the Legislature yesterday. The principal action of the Senate was to adjourn over until Monday evening. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced providing for the deposit of unclaimed dividends in the State Treasury, which was referred to a special committee of seven. Mr. Andrews introduced a bill providing for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and for discontinuing the use of steam in that City. A motion was made, which was laid over under the rule, for the appointment of a Committee of five on Quarantine affairs. Another motion was made, which was also laid over, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the rights of laborers, and the interests of the State relative to the hours of labor. After an hour and a half spent in debate on the question of adjourning over until Monday, it was finally voted to do so.

The California Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 13th of December, with three days' later advices, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night. There is nothing of special importance. Business at San Francisco continued very quiet, and the weather was colder than ever before known. We also publish, from the St. Louis *Republican*, a variety of interesting way news brought by the mail which left San Francisco on the 10th ult. Appearances indicate that the Camanche Indians intend to cause the mail company some trouble, and the latter are building strong station-houses, to be well provided with arms and ammunition.

A special message was on Thursday transmitted to the Senate of the State of Missouri, by Gov. Stuart, relative to the late depredation alleged to have been committed by Montgomery and Brown, of Kansas notoriety, and asking for Legislative action. In accordance with his request, a bill was immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out volunteers, and appropriates $30,000 to cover expenses.

A letter from the Engineer Bureau has been sent to the United States Senate by the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of that body, which states that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but that perhaps a portion of the south end of the neck at Sandy Hook, which belongs to Government, might be appropriated for such purposes.

By way of Halifax, we have later intelligence from St. Thomas. James W. Terbert, Esq., United States Consul, died on the morning of the 27th ult., of yellow fever. A list of vessels lying in the harbor in distress will be found in our dispatch.

An interesting lecture was delivered last night, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on "The Orders of Nobility." He treated the subject of social elevation according to his well-known humanitarian doctrines, and elicited repeated plaudits.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the trance medium, delivered a lecture last evening, at the Cooper Institute, in which she endeavored to answer the question propounded by a Committee of the audience, "Is the law of God a unit, or is a violation of one command a breaking of the whole law?" She held that God's laws could not be infringed. The audience was large and attentive.

In consequence of a very thick fog yesterday there were very few arrivals or departures of vessels, and considerable difficulty was experienced at the various ferries, many of the boats were laid up, and a good many collisions occurred, but no serious accidents have been reported.

Pat Matthews distinguished himself yesterday in a Bowery drinking saloon, by gouging out the eye of a man named Tooley. Tooley was engaged in a fight with a man named William Quinn, in relation to the Sheriff's Office, when Pat sailed in" and beat them both with his right hand alone, while he held a horse-pistol in his left hand, with which he threatened to shoot any one who attempted to interfere with him. After knocking the two men down, and gouging out the eye of Tooley, Pat walked out and made his escape.

The well-known Million and First Half Million Trust suits came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on questions of costs. The costs and expenses claimed are above $250,000.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a young fellow named Dennis Bowen was convicted of highway robbery on a countryman from Poughkeepsie, and sentenced to ten years and six months in the State Prison. Clara Smith *alias* Ellen Chase, a young Irish girl, was convicted of forgery in attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester. In the room she occupied, a quantity of spurious bills and materials for counterfeiting were found. She was sent to the State Prison for five years and three months. Her confederate, William McManus pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

In the case of Slater *vs.* Wood the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $250 against the defendant.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached only 1,000 bales at steady rates. Flour and Lard were in good demand at strengthening prices. Grain, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Freights were inactive.

The Congressional Coronach.

When Lawrence Sterne carried the spirit of Tristram Shandy up into the pulpit with him, and, anticipating the sensation sermonizers of our own time, electrified his audience by flying in the face of his text, and denying the Psalmist's assertion that "It is better to go into the house of mourning, than into the house of feasting," he must have been seeing, in second-sight, a vision of the Capitol at Washington, as it appears whenever a Member of Congress "shuffles off this mortal coil." Your average "house of feasting" is dismal enough; and a grand dinner-party concentrates resources of stupidity little less than appalling. But whenever the Rachel of the Capitol mourns for one of her children, new vistas of boredom, unconceived before, open suddenly upon the astonished wall. Nothing but the experience of years and a set of the *Congressional Globe* can convey any just conception of the capacity, in this way, of the "assembled wisdom" at Washington. It may not be the least, perhaps, among the obstacles which are supposed in this country to deter men of character and cultivation from entering the political service of the nation, that every member of Congress is compelled to keep before him the doleful certainty that should he be inconsiderate enough to die during his Congressional term, his death will disorganize all the public business for at least one day, send his weeping brethren forth from their accustomed seats to seek a feeble consolation in promenading the Avenue, making calls on the ladies, or drinking with their independent constituents at the bar of the National, and flood the newspapers with luxurious twaddle over his memory and his deeds.

When or with whom the funereal customs at present patronized by Congress originated, we neither know nor care to inquire. Celtic in character they certainly are; exhibiting all the extravagance of the Highland coronach without its picturesque enthusiasm, and all the futility of the Irish wake without its poetry of passion. It would be curious and instructive to compute the aggregate of the time wasted by either House during the last twenty years upon these idle ceremonial rites. Curious, too, it would be, but by no means instructive, to peruse the mass of funereal literature accumulated during that time from the lips of lamenting statesmen, crooning over the coffins of their departed colleagues.

If the practice was confined to Washington, it would still be deplorable enough. But it is fast making its way throughout the country. State Legislatures, Town Councils, School Committees, are all falling into it; and there can be no question that the time surrendered every year by these various bodies to the indulgence of their emotions and their eloquence, makes up in the aggregate a very serious percentage upon the actual working time of the nation. If there were any beauty or dignity, any decency or grace, any tenderness and human sympathy in all this official lachrymosity, we should count the hours well spent that are given to its fluent sorrows. But consider for a moment how the thing is ordinarily done. And as a pressing example, in many ways remarkable, is now before us, consider how the thing was actually done but three days ago, "in honor" of General Quitman of Mississippi, who died, be it observed, on the 17th of July last, at his home, and during the recess of Congress.

General Quitman's memory deserves certainly all the marks of respect which Congress ought ever to pay to the *manes* of its members; and we shall not be misunderstood in the remarks we have to make upon the Antonys who came to bury *and* to praise him, as reflecting in the least upon the name of the Cæsar who was made the victim of their superfluous silliness.

On Wednesday last the House met at noon, and immediately after receiving a message from the President, put on its sackcloth and bowed its ear to Mr. McRae of Mississippi, who rose and announced "himself the living example that Quitman was no more," by which mystic phrase he meant to signify that he had been chosen to fill the General's vacant place. This "living example" then deplored the fact that, man is mortal and so descended gently upon the biography of his predecessor. This he gave to the House with full particularity of detail, and with comments implying that in the deceased all the domestic virtues were united with an universal capacity and with such manly graces of person that "every god had seemed to set his seal upon him to form a more perfect image of his own divinity." He observed also, that Gen. Quitman would have spurned the crown of empire; and "that if he had any fault, there stood by its side a virtue so prominent as to overshadow it." But at this point, having expended just two columns of the *Globe* upon his theme, it suddenly occurred to Mr. McRae that he was "dwelling too long" upon it, and he therefore contented himself with half a column more of prophecy, to the effect that the "turbid waters of the mighty Mississippi shall roll mingling with the fame of Quitman forever;" and so, having laid a series of the usual resolutions on the Clerk's desk, sat down—giving place to Mr. Bonham, who "thought it fit South Carolina should drop a tear on the grave of Quitman," and who accordingly dropped a tear, which fills nearly a column of type, and comprises one quotation from Shakespeare, and another from Longfellow. To South Carolina rises Tennessee, in the person of Mr. Wright, who had experienced in his intercourse with General Quitman that "the regard was mutual," and who dwelt with special emphasis upon the circumstance that when on one occasion he, Mr. Wright, being a young man, paid a visit to the General, the General rose from his seat and declared "that the future of this country belonged to the young men." Mr. Wright also quoted poetry to his purpose—once from Moore, and once apparently from Tupper.

So far the sorrow of the South. But General Quitman was a native of New-York, and Mr. Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, accordingly "took up for the Hudson the lamentation of the Father of Rivers." He, also, was specific upon all the qualities of the deceased, though more measured in phrase than Mr. McRae, and having touched the Shakespeare stop but once, and that lightly, repeated the whole biography of General Quitman "from the forthcoming work of Mr. Lamman," and then gave way to Mr. Moore, who was vaguely unhappy, and whose speech, but for a sudden interpolation of the character of Cato, in the original Latin, very much resembled a distant echo of the Dead March in Saul. Still more vague, and still more unhappy was Mr. Curtis of Iowa. This gentleman's lamentation ranges over all the fields of literature and of life. He begged to suggest, in the outset, that "all nature seems endowed with a principle of animation," in consequence of which delusive appearance, we become "absorbed in a vain but congenial conclusion, revel in the glowing, bewildering chasms of life, and unite with her votaries in pæans to her fame," while some of us even go so far as to quote Robert Burns, and bards less versed than he in the mystery of metre. But

> "While we thus rejoice and revel in the endearments of life, and revolve in the endless circle of humanity, the click of time marks the cycle of our duration, and we are suddenly launched upon an unknown and shoreless sea, and wafted to a bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Naturally, therefore, we may expect to see

> "Iowa, young daughter of the national family, smitten by the sad note of woe, unite in sympathy and sorrow with her sisters of the sunny South, and drop a tear to the memory of the gallant and the brave."

And we cannot be surprised to hear Mr. Curtis, "as Iowa," for the third time rehearse the biography of General Quitman, or to learn from him the important truth that "Repulsion maintains porosity, but gravitation unites the Universe."

Nothing could be more coherent than this reasoning, nothing more artless than this sorrow; and we are grieved to part with Mr. Curtis when, "upon resuming his reflections on our approaching consummation," he finds it necessary to commend us to Gray's Elegy, and to the tender mercies of Mr. Bowie, who "mingles his streamlet of tears with the great reservoir of grief" which surrounds the grave of John A. Quitman. Yet Bowie almost consoles us for the sweet ceasing of Curtis, by the amazing truth that "General Quitman entered Washington like Brennus of old, a general of the Gauls, with triumphal joy;" and by the assurance that he, himself—Bowie—not only "bears no commission from Dodona or Delphi which have ceased to be regarded as oracles of truth," but if he were so unlucky as to hold such a heathen document, "would tear it into tatters, that its broken fragments might become the emblems of a purer and holier incense." This *auto da fé* on the part of Bowie was the more praiseworthy that he is vigorously classical, and evidently just as familiar with the Latin Grammar as with Shakespeare and the Psalms. With Mr. Bowie the tribulations of the House ended, after two hours and a half of weeping and wailing, and the members instantly adjourned. They were soon followed by the Senate, which had only awaited the signal; the Capitol was surrendered to silence, and the legislative wisdom of the land had a holiday.

And for this preposterous parade of tawdry eulogy upon a brave and spirited man, the public business is coolly set aside and the time of the people wasted!

Were there any hope that a custom so senseless and yet so delightful to the conceit and indolence of men could be rooted out of the places in which it has planted itself, we might commend to the "assembled wisdom" certain weighty truths with which the sententious Curtis began his voluminous plaint, "Few are the words of grief, low is the voice of sorrow; *sad is the note of woe*, and silence is the solace of mourning." But if Curtis could utter so much good sense without knowing or heeding it, what right have we to expect that his colleagues can be affected by it? As surely "as the note of woe is sad," or as old Irishwomen love to mingle whisky with wailing, so surely will living Congressmen continue to "give their sorrow words over the dead" so long as there is a *Congressional Globe* to print them in, an uncritical constituency to read the same, and a pleasant holiday to reward their magnanimous utterance.

The Belly Canal through Nicaragua.

In the absence of that invaluable mentor, the *Dictionnaire des Contemporaires*, we venture the assertion that M. Felix Belly is a native of Gascony. There is that breadth, demonstrativeness, and self-assertion, about his plans; that supreme contempt for the petty difficulties which the two sciences of statesmanship and engineering oppose to their development; such calm assurance that at the sight of the magnificent programme he flashes before the eyes of mankind, all international heart-burnings will be cured, and political resistance melt away, that we are obliged to assume his possession of natural endowments, which could have originated in no other clime. Mr. Belly has set up in life as a matchmaker, pledged to the union of the great seas. It is his mission. To the nuptials, he bids all the leading Powers of the world, with the same pomp as that which summoned the marine deities to the poetical marriage of the Thames and the Medway. He proclaims the event as the advent of a new period of peace and good will to men. There is to be a general fraternization of States and races at the stupendous bridal. We, of America, are invited to meet John Bull and Monsieur Crapaud, and Mynheer of the Amsterdam Bourse, on the banks of the San Juan River, where, embracing with effusion, we may drown our mutual hatreds, wrongs, and fears, in one act of interminable pacification. Nothing short of these philanthropic results will please Mr. Belly. He will consecrate the gratifying spectacle, we may not doubt, with his patriarchal blessing.

It is but just to the projector, however, to remark, that his apparently meaningless vaporing is not without a certain peculiar method. In those busy days of last Spring, when he was hob-nobbing with Central American Presidents, and arranging that famous "Convention of Rivas," which is to introduce a political millennium, Mr. Belly had so recently exchanged his entomological for political studies, as to found his hopes of a Nicaraguan Canal, upon the creation of a European counterpoise to the influence of the United States in Central America. Such was the entire drift of the Millaud contract—for the native gasconade of the negotiator is no where more apparent, than in terming this private business bargain a treaty—and such was the sole purport of the remarkable protest, signed by the Presidential triumvirate, as the expression of their animosity to this country, and published as an appendix to the contract. The especial merit of the new enterprise was its exclusion of the United States from Central America; the substitution of a French for an American company, as the immediate undertakers. Such hot-headed diplomacy might serve very well for the volcanic conditions of the Isthmus, but in the frigid atmosphere of the French Foreign Office it cooled with sudden and amusing celerity. It was at Paris Mr. Belly first learned that his mission would prosper better as one of universal peace than of universal war. Neither the French, English or Dutch courts were prepared to take an active part in a business, in manner and form as presented, which would certainly excite the ill-feeling of a commercial power so material to their industrial interests as the United States. The thing had taken a wrong direction. The proposition had elements in it which must be eliminated to make it possible. The education of M. Belly in State-craft has been rapid. The programme has already been recast and reissued. It has now something for everybody. The King of the Netherlands is invited to coöperate; for did not a King of the Netherlands once project this very work? The Emperor of France is besought to lend his patronage; was he not the first to press the importance of the work upon the public sense of Europe? England must, of course, assist; the Mosquito Protectorate, and the Ruatan, and Jamaica, are there; and much of the necessary means are to come from Lombard-street. Having thus dispatched his crowned heads—it is a pity Mr. Belly's crowns were not coined—the projector, in altered tones addresses the Republic. We make no allusion to the memory of Menenius Agrippa, when we speak of Belly and the members of his company waiting solemnly upon Mr. John Y. Mason, our Minister at Paris; and assuring him of the philanthropic and cosmopolitan aspect of a deep cut from the Lake to the Bay of Salinas, and how heart-broken would they all be were the United States persistently to withhold its aid and sympathy. This is, in fact, the private and particular sop thrown to the American Cerberus. They pointed Mr. Mason perspicuously to the circumstance that what they propose to do will be done chiefly for the advantage of the United States. The benefit they anticipated for the entire human family, would be shared disproportionately by the portion occupying our exact position on the map of the world. The moral adhesion of this people to the project was therefore indispensable; and so they stated it. Mr. Mason, as will be seen elsewhere in the Times, was not insensible to the case as thus summed up; but still had his doubts. The early history of the affair happened to be fresh in his memory. He reminded Mr. Belly's *confrères* of them. He saw nothing cosmopolitan in that codiciliary manifesto; nothing pacific in the exclusive appointment of two French frigates to guard the canal, or in the British fortification of the Ruatan Islands. These things must be expunged, before the United States could entertain the subject at all; and even then other added securities against European encroachments must be furnished, before the Belly grant can receive the entire approbation of this Government. With so fair a presentation of his views, Mr. Mason dismissed the committee; who, on the strength of what had passed, dictated the article we have also translated, asserting that the Government of the United States is enthusiastic for M. Belly and his canal! The method of these gentlemen requires some more expressive word than "visionary" to describe it.

If we are at liberty to draw an inference from what we can really see of this foggy enterprise, we should judge it to be already a melancholy failure. Small and ridiculously inadequate as the capital was estimated, we have no intimation that a franc of it has been subscribed. There appears to be no steps taken to open a subscription. M. Millaud, of the *Presse*, the original grantee, has withdrawn from the scheme, on the plea of other inevitable engagements. No surveying party to verify the office-work of M. Thome de Gamond has been sent out. We have, in fact, nothing germain to the actual reduction of M. Belly's splendid dream to practice. He seems to be so absorbed with the diplomatic details of the subject as to care for nothing else. From haunting the dining tables of Mora and Martinez, he has gone to figure in the ante-chambers of Paris, the Hague and London, or to waiting in ceremonious fashion upon foreign ambassadors. Of the same imperative way of prosecuting a great operation, a further specimen may be seen in that blazon of names intended to constitute the honorary department of the organization—Baron von Humboldt figuring as President, and Lieut. Maury—another *ad captandum* stroke—as Vice-President. An amplitude of everything formal, an absence of everything substantial, are the palpable characteristics of the enterprise. There is no ground for suspecting it will ever be otherwise. It is but an outward manifestation of the projector's cerebral formation; and surely we do not err in the trifling biographical conjecture upon which we ventured at the outset.

England and the Ionian Islands.

The question of the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, which the late Joseph Hume so often used as one of the best weapons of his armory in his attacks on the British ministry, has of late been receiving a tolerably thorough, though somewhat disagreeable ventilation in England. The islanders have never shown the least fancy for British nursing, and have been kicking and roaring lustily ever since they came under its operation,—an obstreperousness which, in the good old days of Sir Henry Ward, was repaid by martial law, and somewhat extensive hanging and flogging. Since then a more lenient policy has been adopted, but with no great success,—and finally Sir John Young, the present Governor, proposed to solve the difficulty by annexing the whole of his charge to the kingdom of Greece, save and except the Island of Corfu, which, being the best of the lot, he desired to convert into a British Colonial dependency.

His dispatch containing this scheme unluckily reached London a short time before Mr. Gladstone had been sent out to the Islands as Commissioner Extraordinary—in other words, a sort of "Head Pacificator," with full power to inquire into all grievances, and draw up plans for their redress—and more unluckily still, was allowed to lie upon a certain table in an inner room of the Colonial Office, occupied by a gentleman of the department who had the misfortune to be acquainted with Mr. Washington Guernsey, ex-Provost-Marshal of the Turkish Contingent. Mr. Guernsey was in the habit of paying his friend frequent visits, and at one of them availed himself of an opportunity afforded him by his being left alone for a few minutes in the room to lay hands upon Sir John Young's dispatch, pocket it and walk off with it. As soon as he got home, he sent it to the *Daily News*, which, supposing all was right, of course published it.

Thereupon followed a most terrific uproar. The reformers, thinking the reign of secret diplomacy was over, clapped their hands for joy. The Government, foreseeing the extreme probability of Gladstone's mission being looked upon as an egregious humbug, if Sir John's dispatch was taken as an exposition of their real policy, were thunderstruck. Pending a distinct repudiation of the Governor's heterodoxy, the usual preparations were made for sacrificing the victim. Guernsey was arrested, and has been tried before the Central Criminal Court in London, and, curiously enough, acquitted, on the ground, we believe, that, as it seemed to the Jury, the mere abstraction of dispatches, not for the purpose of making a private use of them, but of making the public acquainted with their contents, was not a punishable offence, inasmuch as *the dispatches were the property of the public.*

This somewhat curious finding places the Government officials in rather a difficult position, as it deprives the voluminous records committed to their care of all protection except what the vigilance of the guardians and the strength of the locks can afford them. Any enterprising individual who can make his way to an official table in Downing-street, may, by a vigorous "grab," and the aid of a good pair of legs, throw light upon the profoundest State secrets, and save speculative editors the trouble of writing yards of prophetical "leaders," and divining the foreign and colonial policy of unprincipled ministers. The intrigues of Prince Albert with the Russians, of Lord Palmerston with the French Emperor, the machinations of Sydney Herbert for the betrayal of Sardinia to Austria, the negotiations of Lord Malmesbury for the sale of Gibraltar to the Americans, may now find their way into print from more reliable sources than the editorial sanctum of the *Morning Advertiser*, which is the "Bennett's *Herald*" of London. We suspect, however, the "friends" of the clerks and under-secretaries will be looked after a little more closely in future, and the offices will cease to be a very agreeable morning lounge. Even "men about town" will hardly care to frequent resorts in which they will be exposed to constant suspicion of a desire to commit larceny.

About Useless Spirits.

A goodly audience was last night assembled at the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture, on they knew not what, to be delivered by they knew not whom. In other, but less explicit words, they came together at the summons of a pretty young lady, who bears the sweet name of Cora, wears her golden hair in ringlets, and "dresses simply in black with two white roses in her belt," for the chance of picking up a few pearls of wisdom falling out of vaguest space. Her programme of the evening was virtually a plagiarism from the good old invitation so often addressed to children by tantalizing friends: "Open your mouth, and shut your eyes, and see what Heaven will send you."

The lady Cora (known for the present by the name, which she seems extremely anxious to repudiate, of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch) was prepared to discourse most excellent words upon any subject which the audience by a Committee might propose to her, and this not of her own motion, but at the dictate of any departed sage who might take a fancy to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," under the favorable condition of talking through the rosy lips of an entranced young lady. When one recalls the very positive *penchant* for rosy lips and entranced young ladies which divers of the wisest of mankind are by credible historians reported to have shown during their "earthly prisoning," it is but natural to expect that Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch should be rather encumbered with the attentions than at a loss to command the services of her ghostly friends. And we believe, indeed, that her eloquence rarely, if ever, makes default in the presence of such a congregation as was last night assembled to hear her. The said audience, after settling itself comfortably into its hall, proceeded to choose a committee of three to be the voice of its anxious and inquiring soul. It is a quaint fact of social life that such committees always seem to form themselves by a sort of spontaneous combustion in every such audience. You never know anything more of the process by which they are generated than you do of the parentage of that well-dressed, rather pious-looking young man who always has his hat ready on the front benches whenever Signor Blitz wants to cook an omelette, or to turn a gold watch into three rabbits and a canary-bird, with bouquets for all the ladies. The Committee of last night culminated in Professor Mapes, and forthwith proceeded to "speer" at the world of waiting sages the following very straightforward question. "Is the law of God a unit? and is the breaking of one particular of the law the breaking of the whole?" We had supposed that this special question had been rather definitely answered by a competent authority some eighteen hundred years ago; but Prof. Mapes, doubtless, only wished to "try the spirits." The spirits came—heathen Greeks beyond a doubt, and of the later school of Epicurus. They closed the blue eyes of Mrs. Hatch, and opened her rosy lips, and sent her their gifts. We are sorry to be obliged to say that, in so doing, the spirits behaved no better than tantalizing friends in the like case sometimes do, popping unsavory bits of chalk into the little mouth, expectant of Maillard's daintiest confections. The spirits, if we must speak our mind of them, (and we allow them in our columns to speak for themselves,) talked arrant transcendentalism of the diluted kind; and babbled a deal of vague unwisdom, the most available point of all which was the assertion that the man who puts his finger in the fire will probably acquire some valuable information which will prevent his repeating the operation. And this available point surely should be as available for Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch herself as for any of her many hearers. For that lady is now in our Courts urging her claims to a divorce from a husband who has trafficked in her trances, abused her affection, lived upon her labors, and outraged, as by her own affidavit is established, every instinct of womanhood within her. This man who has thus made the misery of this woman's life, appears to have been as near to her "world of spirits" as herself, as familiar with them, as full of faith in their "supernatural lore," which is simply supernatural trash. Does it never occur to Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, then, we beg leave mildly to suggest, that the spiritual telegraph which can bring from the unseen world only "metaphysical" rigmarole, long since familiar to the earth, but never one word of warning, one impulse of good, one breath of ennobling influence for the lives and hearts of those who manage it, may, after all, be no more soundly and successfully "laid" than the Cable which was to bind the New World with the Old, and put Mr. Cyrus W. Field on a level with Columbus, Galileo and Moses?

Late Official Discoveries.—The Washington *Union* seems to have fairly awoke to the consciousness that there is a Disunion Party in the Southern States. The glorification of the fillibusters, and the pertinacious attempts to revive the Slave-trade, have at last convinced the official organ that there is quite a large body of men in the South who care very little for the Federal authority, and who are resolutely determined to establish a sectional independence of their own. The *Union's* conviction comes rather late in the day. The President has so thoroughly committed himself to the tender mercies of this knot of factious disunionists,—he has so completely surrendered the power and patronage of his office to their care, and is so entirely under their control, that even the denunciations of his organ will fail to impress them with any lively sense of the Executive displeasure.

To all persons not blinded by partisanship it has long been apparent that the leading aim of the active, energetic and efficient faction to which Mr. Buchanan has surrendered himself, has been the dissolution of the Union. The ultra Pro-Slavery Kansas crusade—the faithless and infamous indorsement of the Lecompton swindle—the pertinacious invasions of Nicaragua—the hostile designs against Cuba—were all steps as well as indications of this factious and treasonable movement. And when they had been thwarted and effectually crushed out by the resolute good sense of the people, this Slave-trade project took their place, and is prosecuted with the same design. The ultraists of the North and the ultraists of the South are animated by a common purpose and labor, by opposite agencies, for the accomplishment of the same end. Each seeks to stimulate the people of his own section to an inveterate hostility against the other. The Northern Abolitionist preaches a bloody crusade against Slavery; the Southern ultraist seeks the restoration of the Slave-trade. Both have the same object—the prostration of Federal authority and the excitement of mutual hatred and distrust.

The only remedy for this state of things is to be found in a National Administration which shall check both alike,—which shall hold each to its first obligations, and compel both to submit to the requirements of the Constitution. No man ever had so fair an opportunity to establish such an authority as Mr. Buchanan, and no man ever wasted his opportunities so weakly and so unwisely. He can never regain them:—the best service he can render is to give place to others under whose auspices they may return.

The City Inspector.—The most important of our municipal officers, so far as the health of the people and the general condition of the City are concerned, is, undoubtedly, the City Inspector. He is our Health Officer. Great power is placed in his hands to enable him to carry out whatever designs he may consider necessary in the performance of his duties. He has charge of the public markets, and, more than all, he is the head of the street-cleaning department. There is no other officer of the City Government who can make himself so directly felt by the people as the City Inspector, or whose neglect of his duty would be so immediately apparent. The late City Inspector was so notoriously negligent of his duties, that even his own party could not venture to place him before the people as a candidate for any other office.

But notoriously incompetent as he was, it is pretty generally understood that the Board of Aldermen are determined to keep him in his place by refusing to confirm any man whom the Mayor may nominate as his successor. It is hardly possible to believe that such a nefarious scheme as this could be concocted by the majority of the Board of Aldermen, and we shall be slow to believe it until the action of the Board shall confirm the truth of the report. The term of Doctor Morton's office, expired on the 31st of December, but he still holds on to the place, and the Mayor has not yet nominated a candidate for it. We have no doubt that the Mayor is sincerely desirous of selecting a suitable person for the office, but the difficulty will be to find a suitable person whom the Board of Aldermen will be willing to confirm. But, as the old Inspector will not be able to get any pay from the Comptroller, he has nothing to gain by holding on to the place; and, if the Aldermen should persist in refusing to confirm the nominee of the Mayor, the Legislature could very easily make an alteration in the City Charter, giving the Mayor the absolute power of appointment. There will not, therefore, we presume, be any serious difficulty about the matter, and we trust that the Mayor will soon be able to find the right man for the right place. It would be very desirable for the City Inspector to be a well-educated physician, but there are no duties connected with his office which any man of ordinary intelligence and education might not discharge if he had the will to do so.

The Spanish Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Colonel Preston, our Minister, is the only Kentucky representative of a distinguished Virginia and South Carolina family—a fine specimen of the intellect and *physique* peculiar to the State. Mrs. Preston, a brilliant conversationalist, and fluent French and Spanish linguist, is a worthy descendant of the celebrated Robert Wickliffe, known throughout the Ohio Valley as the "Old Duke"—a man of immense fortune, an eminent lawyer, trained to his profession by that distinguished patriot and statesman, George Nicholas.

As they go to the Court of a woman, we are rejoiced that the ladies are such as to do credit to America, and to illustrate to decaying royalty the dignity of the descendants of the women of the Revolution. Scarcely second in consequence is the beautiful and accomplished Miss Preston, establishing at once all that bragging Kentuckians say of their splendid women.

Mr. Preston—Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Kentucky regiments that did not reach the City of Mexico until after its capture—anxious to do something, urged upon General Butler to disregard the Trist treaty, and march upon Queretano, as he then had an effective army of 20,000 men—a much larger force than that with which General Scott had taken the city. General Butler, belonging to the fogey school of statesmen and soldiers, would not listen to the entreaties of younger officers, thereby throwing away the position which gave him the nomination of Vice-President. The Baltimore Convention, counting largely upon his continuing the war, relied upon his fighting some battles that might offset in a degree the grand achievements of Generals Scott and Taylor. General Butler having no ability for such a commanding position, "timid councils prevailed," and the Democracy lost the last chance of electing their ticket. Colonel Preston, although still a young man, was an influential representative in the Kentucky Legislature, and a leading member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution.

He also served with credit two sessions in Congress from the Louisville district, and was a strong candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky at the time of his appointment.

We have a right to expect some clever things of him during his mission. At any rate we will review his actions impartially,

Colonel Preston and family sail to-day in the *Fulton*.

Executive Adjournment of a Legislature.—Governor Conway, of Arkansas, was lately required to resort to the unusual exercise of the authority, conferred upon him by the Constitution of that State, of adjourning the Legislature. Previously to the 23d of December, a disagreement had occurred in the two Houses in regard to the time of adjournment, and on that day, a quorum not appearing in either branch, no constitutional power existed other than to adjourn from day to day and send for absent members, which proceeding would have involved considerable expense to the State, and, as it was supposed, would have been ineffectual in procuring the immediate attendance of the absentees. Under these circumstances, the Governor adjourned the two Houses on the 23d of December to the 17th of January, by a proclamation transmitted to each.

The State Liquor Commission of Massachusetts sold liquor in 1858 to the value of $97,707, the agents' commissions on which amounted to $3,985. Fifty-six cities and towns in the Commonwealth made no purchases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

American Bible Society.—At a stated meeting of the Managers, held on Thursday evening at the Bible Society, six new auxiliaries were recognized, two in North Carolina, and in Kentucky, Florida, Illinois, and Connecticut one each. Communications were received from agents and others, showing encouraging prospects in the work at home, notwithstanding the continued money pressure, and the need of great exertion to supply immigrants and others with the Holy Scriptures. From the Rev. R. S. Maclay, Fuh-Chau, China, sending a printed copy of the treaty between China and the Allied Powers, also in reference to the opening of Japan; from the Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, in regard to the work in that region; from the Rev. William Walker, Gaboon Mission, West Africa, with request to print portions of the Scriptures in the Moongwe language; from the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, Beirût, Syria, sending specimens of the Arabic Testament now in course of publication. Grants of books were made of Portuguese Bibles and Testaments and Spanish Testaments for the Rio Grande; Ojibwa Testaments to the American Missionary Association; books in English, Portuguese and French, for distribution in Madeira; several grants of books in various languages to captains of vessels for distribution in foreign ports; English and German books to the Toledo Bethel, Ohio; to the Seamen's Friend Society, French Testaments for distribution at Havre; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, books in Danish and Swedish for their Missions among those people in the West and Northwest; various grants to poor auxiliaries, and to Sunday Schools where there are no auxiliaries; and twenty-three volumes in raised letters for the Blind. Sums amounting to $32,500 were appropriated for various Missionary and Bible purposes, to be paid as they are wanted out of the earliest funds that can be spared. There are other demands upon the Managers, who hope to meet them as they shall be made known.

Progress of the Central Park.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park was held on Thursday afternoon. It appeared from the report of the Architect-in-Chief that since his last previous report, 2,200 men have been employed when the weather and condition of the ground would permit, principally upon the transverse roads, grading carriage roads in the upper park, and excavating rock. Calvert Vaux was appointed Consulting-Architect at a salary of $2,000. Resolutions in favor of establishing an observatory in the City of New-York were adopted. The resolutions favored the scheme, provided such a site for the observatory can be selected and a plan of buildings proposed as shall harmonize entirely with the primary purposes to which the Park is devoted. The President was requested to communicate to the Croton Aqueduct Board the desire of the Board to proceed at once with the construction of a ride or drive around the new reservoir, similar to that contemplated in the plan of the Park, and to obtain the views of the Croton Aqueduct Board with reference thereto, so that in the construction and maintenance of said ride or drive due regard shall be had to the safety of the reservoir and the purity of the water. The President was authorized to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in relation to the extension of the Park to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

An Atlantic Cable Operator Returning to England.—Mr. Charles Gerhardi, one of Mr. De Sauty's staff of telegraph operators at Trinity Bay, came to New-York from St. Johns, N. F., by the *Pacific*, and takes passage on her to-day to return to England, himself and one or two others of his associates having been ordered home by the Directors for some purposes, as yet unknown to them, in connection with the Atlantic Cable. The feeling among the operators and others who are well acquainted with the situation of the Cable is one of much confidence that it will yet be put in a condition to transmit messages without difficulty. Four or five operators, including Mr. De Sauty, are yet remaining at Cyrus Station, and day and night, duty is kept up; the least deflections of the galvanometer are carefully watched, and will be reported to the Directors. When Mr. Gerhardi left the station, on the 16th of December, there were constant evidences, by currents passing over the Cable, that it was unbroken, although they were not sufficiently intelligible to be made out. Mr. Gerhardi expresses the greatest confidence that if the present cable is not restored to a condition to be used, another cable will be laid down at no distant day. He also certifies with much earnestness to the entire willingness of Mr. De Sauty to communicate whatever is of the slightest interest to the public relating to the line, in proof of which he cites several instances in which he has volunteered to notify the New-York Telegraphic Agent of the evidences of the existence of continuity in the cable.

American General Committee.—The American delegates elected from the different Wards assembled at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, last evening, to effect an organization for the year 1859. Erastus Brooks was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Husted, of the Tenth Ward, Secretary. The cases of the contestants of the Thirteenth Ward—the G. C. Dean and John Briggs delegations—after a long discussion, were referred back to the Ward for settlement. H. A. T. Granbury, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected President for the year 1859; Rufus F. Andrews, of the Twenty-first Ward, first Vice-President; Benjamin Hancock, of the Sixth Ward, second Vice-President; J. L. Noyes, first Secretary; E. R. Wilber, second Secretary; and Abram Lent, of the Fifteenth Ward, Treasurer. The Convention then adjourned.

Hospital Relief for Seamen.—On Monday evening next a meeting of seamen will be held at the Madison-street Church to adopt measures for the removal of the difficulties that now stand in the way of proper hospital relief in this City for those who follow the profession of the sea. Jack is taxed twenty cents a month by the National Government, and fifty cents a month by the State, for the support of a hospital, from which, it would seem, he derives little benefit when he is sick. The surplus of the Seamen's Fund last year amounted to $13,000, and the men are anxious to know where it is, and why it is not devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. The interests of the sailor, who performs his duty as well and as faithfully as any other class of citizens, are very often neglected, and we trust that some gentlemen of influence in the community will countenance the meeting on Monday night.

The New Deputy-Comptroller.—We announced, in yesterday's impression, that the Comptroller had appointed William E. Warren, Esq., as his Deputy. The appointee was formerly Auditor in the office of the Erie Railroad Company. He is an excellent and experienced accountant, and bears in all other respects the very highest reputation. Mr. Warren has never been a politician. He is a gentleman of means, and, we understand, accepted the office in question after the most urgent solicitation to do so. The Comptroller selected him without any reference to party considerations or personal feeling; and his labors in this important department of the City Government will greatly contribute to its proper management. With such men as Mr. Haws and his Deputy to watch over the financial interests of the City, we may soon expect to see the most beneficial results. Public business conducted with the ability and economy that most private concerns exhibit is a rare spectacle now-a-days; but, to judge from present appearances, this desired object has been secured for the management of the Comptrollership, in all its branches.

A New Steamer for the Pacific.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are about to commence the construction of a large steamer to be employed in their line between Panama and San Francisco. She will be of a large size, and most complete in all her arrangements. The Company are now engaged in completing the specifications, and the contract will be given out and the work commenced with all convenient dispatch. Who the builder is to be is not yet positively known. The laying of the keel of this new steamer will be a god-send to the ship-carpenters, for, since the launch of the *Guatemala*, at Greenpoint, we may look in vain for the gratifying spectacle of even one vessel of any size upon the stocks in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

Ball of Engine Company No. 24.—The annual dress-ball of Jackson Fire Engine Company No. 24 took place last night, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway. There was a numerous gathering of the members of the Company with their lady friends, and the occasion was one of great satisfaction to all concerned. Robertson's Band occupied the orchestra. Wm. M. Mitchel, Esq., foreman of the Company, acted as manager.

New-York City Guard.—The annual election of this celebrated corps, commanded by W. H. Hallick, was held on the 4th inst., and resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen as the Board of Civic Officers for the period of one year: President, David Banks, Jr.; Vice-President, A. L. Curtis; Treasurer, E. L. Stone; Secretary, C. S. Wadsworth; Standing Committee, Messrs. Coppinger and Jones.

Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association.—The fourth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association will be held at No. 83 Madison-avenue to-day, at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Bangs, Dr. John W. Francis, the Hon. E. C. Benedict, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, will participate in the exercises.

Police Reports.

Sepoyism in New-York.—A gentleman of pugilistic tendencies, who rejoices in the name of Pat Matthews, on Thursday night stepped into the drinking-saloon at No. 40 Bowery, kept by Johnny Lyng, and popularly known as the head-quarters of the "Bowery Boys." As Matthews entered this convivial retreat, he beheld the familiar spectacle of two young men engaged in a hostile fisticuff. It was impossible for Matthews to keep aloof, and as he did not feel more unfriendly inclined towards one of the contestants than the other, he decided to make an even thing of it by pitching into both. The disputants were John Tooley and Wm. Quinn, and the cause of the dispute was alleged to be that Quinn had failed to secure Tooley a berth in the Sheriff's office, in compliance with a solemn promise made before election. Seizing Tooley with violence, Matthews hurled him to the floor. With astonishing celerity he then kicked and cuffed him until the sides of the aspirant for municipal honors were covered with bruises, and his face had the appearance of a mangled and bloody jelly. Quinn next came in for a round of similar treatment. To guard against the interference of a fourth party, Matthews held in his left hand a large horse-pistol, while with his right hand he performed the pummeling already described. Tooley showed an inclination to retaliate upon Matthews, but the latter made a pass at him with his umbrella, and with the point he gouged out his right eye, which fell upon the floor. Tooley made no further show of fight, and Matthews coolly walked away. The victim was taken to the City Hospital, and his bruises were found to be very severe. His right eye is lost forever, and the left is so completely closed that he is unable to see at all. Quinn was taken to his residence in Forsyth-street, where he now lies insensible from his injuries, and so marred that his most intimate friends are scarcely able to recognize him. Pat. has been in numerous fights. The last performance in which he made himself famous was an attempt to diminish, by means of a revolver, the number of Clerks at the Essex Market Police Court.

The Forty-first-street Shooting Case.—There have been new developments in the case of the young man, Edward Henn, who was shot in front of the lager-bier saloon of Wm. Stoutenberger, in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue. It is now believed, from private evidence taken before Justice Connolly, that the shooting, instead of coming from the house, as heretofore alleged, proceeded from one of the serenading party to which young Henn belonged. There is a tin-shop adjoining the lager-bier saloon, and an examination of the slugs found in the body of the injured man showed that they were partly made up of tin cuttings. One shot was fired into the house, and the presumption is that the gun was reloaded, and that the intention was to shoot a second time into the saloon, when Henn was accidentally hit. The evidence entirely exonerates Stoutenberger, the proprietor of the lager-bier saloon, from having fired the gun. He has been discharged from arrest. The examination will be resumed this evening at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house.

Utility of the Rogues' Gallery.—The likenesses of over 300 rogues now adorn the "Rogues' Gallery" at the Police Head-quarters. Numerous visitors daily crowd the exhibition-room, and look on the pictures with as absorbing an interest as they view the brilliant paintings in any Broadway collections. Every day shows the utility of the collection. Yesterday, Mr. E. C. Fisher indicated one of the rogues—James Smith *alias* "Scotty," a noted youthful "knuck"—as the person who robbed him, a short time since, of his gold watch, chain and seals, valued at $160, while attending a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City. Detective Officers Poole and Roach at once started in quest of the young pickpocket, and in a short time produced the original. Mr. Fisher identified him as the culprit who robbed him, and he was locked up to await trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

Killed by an Omnibus.—Bartholomew Dugan, previously reported as having been run over by an omnibus, on New-Year's Day, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body. The evidence showed the occurrence to be accidental, and a verdict was thus rendered. The driver, who had been arrested and held in custody to await the result of the injuries to the deceased, was discharged on the rendition of the verdict.

Drowned.—The body of Robert Murston, an Englishman, who had been missing for some time, was found, yesterday afternoon, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. No marks of violence were upon the body. At an inquest held upon the remains, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 41 years of age, and had resided at No. 149 William-street.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch in a Trance.

THE AUDIENCE SELECT "THE UNITY OF THE LAW OF GOD" AS A SUBJECT FOR HER LECTURE, AND SHE LECTURES ACCORDINGLY.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was more than half full of people last evening, at 7½ P. M., at which hour it had been announced that Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the spiritual Medium, whose domestic troubles have recently been made public, would lecture there in a trance on any subject that might be presented by a Committee of three, to be selected by the audience.

It had been rumored that a disturbance, growing out of the lady's domestic troubles, would be caused, with a view to prevent the delivery of the lecture, but nothing of the kind occurred, owing possibly to the fact that a sufficient number of Policemen were in attendance, to quell any such demonstration. A few moments after the hour appointed, Mrs. Hatch appeared, accompanied by Mr. A. S. Gibbs, her agent, and took a seat on the platform. Mr. Gibbs requested the audience to select a Committee, and Dr. Lovejoy, Professor Mapes and Dr. L. B. Wright were named. The Committee retired, and soon returned and presented the following question for the consideration of Mrs. Hatch—Mr. Gibbs read it aloud: "Is the law of God a unit; or is a violation of one command a breaking of the whole law?"

Mrs. Hatch, who during all this time had sat gazing upwards with her eyes intently fixed, now arose and advancing to the desk commenced with an invocation to the Supreme Being, after which she proceeded to the consideration of her subject. The subject, she said, was entirely a metaphysical and scientific one, and if in the consideration of it she seemed to interfere with the religious tenets of any sect, it must not be deemed intentional. God was that principle which acting through all things guided the mechanism of the universe. Law was that arrangement of matter which through all changes and developments remained fixed. Commands were the injunctions laid by one being upon another. Laws of God must apply to infinitude; therefore infinite law was infinite wisdom. Love and Wisdom constituted the laws of God. God was in himself a law, and finite minds could not break his laws. The commands of God were said to have been given us through inspiration. These commandments were laid down in the book of Moses. If these laws were obeyed, it was asked, would we not be safe from all penalties? The laws of God and the laws of Moses were entirely different. Commandments of Deity and laws of Deity were relative terms. There was no such thing as understanding one of God's laws. We must manufacture laws for ourselves. The blade of grass had its laws; and man had his; and the laws of each were applied to the condition of each. Mrs. Hatch denied the theory of some theologians who, she said, held that the Infinite Being was pleased when a good act was performed by a finite being, and displeased and frowning when wrong was done. If we accepted the theological law, revenge and hatred would be visited upon us throughout eternity; for there was not one of us that had not many times broken commandments, violated laws, incurred God's displeasure. God's laws were all broken; they lay in fragments at our feet. We frequently lied, stole, killed each other,—not immediately always but none the less surely,—and if our disobedience was to be visited upon us we were doomed to unhappiness hereafter. If man by any word, or act, or thought, could infringe a law of God, then His law was not immutable. This was not the God of Christendom. Man had three natures. One consisted in the mechanism of the human form, which had its requirements and laws, which could not be infringed with impunity. Everything in existence had its laws of sustenance; this belonged to the physical nature. The next nature was the intellectual—the most complicated and yet the most simple—and the chief problem was to ascertain what intelligence was. The highest intelligence was the epitome of the intelligences which were around us. The pebble had its intelligence; the mere animal his, and man his. The third nature of man was the religious nature. Religion was the mystery of man; it was that which was so far beyond the comprehension of the intellect that men had given up the study, and religion and intellect were as far apart as ever. Religion and science were entirely distinct. Intellectual Christianity and the creeds which now prevailed had nothing to do with religion. The laws of God and the laws of Humanity were thus different. Humanity had its own laws within the laws of God, but never infringing them. When a man placed his finger in the fire, and it was burned, he infringed no law of God; he did not alter the laws which governed fire and made it burn; he only gained a valuable piece of information, which would probably prevent him from placing his finger in the fire again. We could never stop a thunder-storm, though we might make use of the electricity; we could not cause a wind to cease blowing, though we might trim our sails so as to propel our vessels by it. Man could not infringe the physical laws. Every soul had its own immutable laws, which controlled it, using everything which came in its way as a means to its end, and its end was the soul's happiness. That was all men lived for. All that we did with a view to propitiate the Deity was intended only to secure our own happiness. If man could infringe upon the rights of God—if he could violate any law of God, he could not do so without violating all. But he could not violate God's law. Because one man murdered another, God was none the less powerful, wise and good. If a man would tell a lie, then, we said, he would steal, and murder, too; because the same principle which actuated one crime would induce another. There was not one who loved his fellow-man as himself. But the laws of God were entirely outside of those of man—and if a man killed another he suffered, because he infringed the law which was within his own soul, and in his soul he expiated his crime. God's laws were a unit; the laws of humanity were a unit; the social laws were a unit; and if one of any of these laws was infringed, the penalty of the infringement would be found in each. The laws of our being expanded as we advanced, and would continue to expand, yet without infringing those of God. For the violation of the laws of humanity we must atone. Mrs. Hatch closed with an exhortation to the exercise of love, which, she said, was a law of humanity. When she had concluded, she paused for a few moments, and then said: "We would prefer that the Committee should express an opinion with regard to the elucidation of the subject which we have given, and say whether it is satisfactory, so as not to detain the audience;" and again she paused, and presently one of the Committee arose and said that he could not hear distinctly what she had said, and so he must be content to be satisfied with the elucidation for the present. Mrs. Hatch, using the regal pronoun, expressed sorrow that the Medium's voice had not reached all, and then, taking her seat, applied her handkerchief to her eyes. A moment after she looked and stared about her like one just awakened. During the delivery of her lecture her eyes were constantly uplifted. She was plainly dressed in black, two white roses were pinned to her belt on the left side and her hair was in ringlets.

Her agent announced another lecture soon to be given by her, and the audience, which had listened attentively throughout, dispersed.

Dr. Chapin's Lecture on "The Orders of Nobility."

A lecture on "The Orders of Nobility" was delivered last night in Clinton Hall by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, before the members of the Young Men's Christian Union, and others drawn thither by the reverend gentleman's reputation, or their interest in the subject. The audience almost filled the Hall.

He began by saying that he should not speak of the conventional orders of nobility, as he conceived them to be of an insignificant order, the substance of which had long been underground. The founder of a noble family could not perpetuate his nobility. The death of a great man produced a universal shock, while the death of a King was hardly felt, and rarely cared for. True nobility of action in man consisted in doing his work well, and in this way he belonged to the primitive strata of worth. It was more honorable to be a boot-black than a lazy gentleman; a street-sweeper than a lump of elegant depravity in broadcloth and fine linen. There were one or two specific evils connected with the common mistaken notion as to manual labor. The first of these was the overcrowding of the professions, despite the fact that the man of thought won his daily bread by labor when far into the night the mill lay idle and the loom was still. The hardest work in this world was not the work that made the most noise. People educated their children to look above mechanical toil, and thus unproductive spheres of labor were overcrowded; and in this identification of idleness with gentility we might trace the seeds of a prolific crop of social embarrassments. No standard of democracy, however stringent, was potent enough to weld together refinement and vulgarity. Kindred drops would conglomerate, and, by the same law, would repel their opposites; but let us recognize the identical point of cleavage, and identify the strata through which each runs. Here, in America, we were placed just between these alternatives: We might make a wretched attempt to prop up factitious forms of aristocracy, or we might gloriously vindicate the honorable sense of America. Here we had the best possible opportunity to recognize that ability which had no standard of aristocracy but mental worth. To do work worthily, we must think worthily of it. All manual labor would be degraded so long as it had merely a mechanical value. Men rightly valued the original offspring of genius and of thought above all the original offsprings of manual dexterity. Now, in what did this nobleness of thought consist? One acquired the sense of intellectual nobleness just in proportion as he assimilates and reproduces truth. The truth is the ground of all noble thought. Noble thought is right thought, pure thought, generous thought. The vulgar man is the man of vulgar thinking, whatever may be the amplitude and splendor of his surroundings. He always draws things into the attenuating conduits of his own soul, and walks on the shilling side of existence. Yet the simple men—not the mean men—whom we often found about us, frequently took hold of every mental truth by instinct. Such men, true in their thought, belonged to the highest nobility. True nobility consisted in every man's fidelity to the truth he knows. He who has the largest amount of truth is at an infinite distance from its limits; he who is at its least, is no farther. Therefore we could not make distinctions of nobility to depend upon the amount of truth of which any man was possessed, but upon the tenacity with which each held to the truth he had. Let all men, therefore, nourish the little truth they had. As there was no noble work without noble thought, and as no thought was wholly noble that did not reveal itself in actions it was evident that either of these conditions involved nobility of life, which was a union of thought and of action. In conclusion, the lecturer claimed three specific elements of nobleness of life, unconsciousness, communication and aspiration. As to the first, the greatest and best things that are done, were done, he said, not by calculation, but in the sweep of inspiration; as to the second, the largeness of one's being was in proportion to the largeness of his sympathies, and the more points he touched in the world the more he understood; as to the third, he would finally observe that a truly noble life was everywhere and always a life inspiration, everywhere rising to higher points of conceivable importance, ever simulating that importance ourselves, not content to see, continually striving to be; all human ambitions were but its grosser types and witnesses.

The New-York Observatory Movement.

We noticed some days since a movement to establish an Astronomical Observatory in this City. We have now received a copy of a correspondence between a number of our most influential citizens and Prof. Mitchell, in which the latter is invited to deliver a course of lectures in this City, with a view to awaken and extend public interest in the object Prof. M. has consented to do so. The course will consist of five lectures, at the Academy of Music—the first to be delivered on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14. The letter of invitation thus sets forth the anticipated advantages of the Observatory:

"It is to be hoped that this movement will result in the forming of an Association for the increase and diffusion of astronomical knowledge. Such an institution, endowed and conducted in a manner commensurate with its importance, furnished with instruments as powerful and delicate as the world can supply, would not only gratify the community by instructive and ennobling views of celestial objects, and offer facilities to the scientific observer for a career of celestial exploration and discovery worthy of the land of Columbus, but indirectly encourage the establishment of similar associations in other places, until the cities and hillsides of our land from ocean to ocean shall be crowned with noble Observatories, where the *people by thousands*, as well as the *men of science*, may enjoy the *telescopic* view of the most wonderful and glorious objects that creation presents to the mind of man.

Everything seems to indicate New-York as the site for such an enterprise. Her geographical position, her commercial and maritime interests, her educational institutions, the social and moral welfare of her coming millions and their sons and daughters, and her influence over the cities, Colleges and Universities of the whole land, all encourage the undertaking."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

No Union of the Kings County Democracy.—The Democracy of Kings County have not patched up a union as yet. The plan heretofore published as having been agreed to by the Sub-Committees, representing both factions, has been adopted entirely by the Vanderbilt wing. The Bradley or Taylor men have adopted a part and rejected the balance, so that the party is as wide apart as ever.

The Case of "Pete" Dawson.—The notorious "Pete" Dawson, convicted a few weeks ago in the Court of Sessions for assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to nine years and six months imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, yet remains in the Kings County Jail on Raymond-street. Dr. Van Zandt, the Jail Physician, says that Dawson has recently had a severe attack of pleurisy, and is not well yet. He presumes that this is why Dawson has not been sent to Sing Sing in obedience to the sentence of the Court. Others say that he expects, and has had the promise of, a new trial, provided a certain amount of money is raised to pay for it, and he hopes yet to escape going to prison. Dawson, it is said, has a few thousand dollars left, and some of his particular friends seem determined that he shall not go up the river until they get him to part with it.

Central Dispensary.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Trustees of this institution for the ensuing year: John Haslett, M. D.; John W. Hunter, Wm. B. Lewis, R. J. Davies, James Van Dyke, T. L. Mason, M. D.; Wm. H. Peck, L. C. Andrews, John S. Mackay, A. B. Baylis, William Browne, Diodate Brainard, Wm. A. Walker, Edward Harvey, Wm. L. Degraw, Wm. B. Walters, E. B. Spooner.

Plymouth Church.—Four new Trustees have been elected in this Church to fill vacancies, viz: E. T. H. Gibson, Henry Collins, Reuben W. Ropes, Henry C. Bowen.

Fires.—During the year 1858 there were 94 fires and 20 false alarms.

Circuit Court.—A term of this Court will be held next week, commencing on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., by Judge Ingraham. Fifteen causes will be called each day. When a case is called and neither counsel appears, it will be passed for the term. If counsel on either side is present the case will be tried.

Sneak Thieves.—A large number of sneak thieves have been operating in Brooklyn during the past week. On Thursday not less than a dozen houses were entered and robbed of clothing, jewelry and silver ware.

Burglar Arrested.—An officer from Brooklyn arrested in New-York yesterday a boy named Thos. Quirk, who is accused of robbing several houses quite recently in Gowanus. The accused was committed for examination.

The Promenade Concert.—The proceeds of the Promenade Concert at the Athenæum on Thursday night were devoted to the benefit of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society on Court-street. The receipts were about $800.

Out of Debt.—The present week the Trustees of the Baptist Church in Nassau-street have wiped out the balance of a debt of $15,000—a floating debt of $3,000, and mortgage of $12,000—leaving the Church now entirely free from debt.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.—The *Brooklyn* was delivered to the commanding officer at the Navy-yard (Commodore Breese) last week, ready to take on board her armament, crew and stores. This magnificent specimen of a steam war-ship reflects the greatest credit on her designers and constructors. Her superior in strength and in beauty of symmetry probably never floated on the water. Her efficiency as a man-of-war is expected to meet the requirements of the country in the production of powerful steamships, carrying heavy armaments, but with a draught of water that will not exceed fifteen feet six inches—allowing the vessel to enter all the principal harbors in the United States. The *Brooklyn* is twenty-seven feet longer than the U. S. line-of-battle-ship *Pennsylvania* of 140 guns. Her displacement on the upper water-lines will average twenty tons to the inch immersion, and yet presents the light clipper bow and stern. Her spars are differently proportioned to those of existing men-of-war, having longer mast-heads and a greater diameter in yards, which are improvements, as no masts with short heads can be made to stand a heavy press of canvas. Another improvement is the manner of stowing the *Brooklyn's* spare spars and boats. This is so arranged that the cable and anchor gearing can be worked very conveniently. The vessel is fitted with Captain Skiddy Brown's patent capstan, rollers bits and stoppers, giving her great facilities and security from accident in getting in her anchors. So great is the difference between this and the old plan, that the number of men employed on board a man-of-war in passing nippers on the cable and messenger, would be quite adequate to the work, while the rest of the crew, or about seven-eighths of them, would be free for other duty. It is to be regretted that this invention has not been universally adopted throughout our navy. It is in use on board most of our large mail steamers, and on Mr. W. H. Webb's Russian frigate. Captain Hudson reported to the Department its efficiency on board the frigate *Niagara*, in the most flattering terms, recommending its adoption on all our ships-of-war, and yet no attempt has been made to carry out his recommendation. The speed of the *Brooklyn*, under canvas, will probably be about 14 knots, and under steam alone about 10 knots, under favorable circumstances. It will be a treat to all amateurs, and naval officers, to visit this ship and thoroughly examine all the improvements as she now lies at the Navy-yard, where comparisons can be made with the ships modeled by the Navy Department. The *Brooklyn* demonstrates that the Navy Department should no longer adhere to naval forms and fixtures of 1812, but to keep up with the improvements of the age, should permit such able naval constructors as Samuel M. Pook, Benjamin F. Delano, Edward F. Delano and Wm. L. Hanscorn to introduce models of their own, *untramelled* by restrictions from the Bureau at Washington. The *Brooklyn* was built under contract by Jacob A. Westervelt & Son, ship builders, New-York, and superintended by Samuel M. Pook, United States Navy Constructor.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times for Saturday, Jan. 8, contains the following:

POETRY—A New-Year's Lesson—A Douglas to the Fray.

LITERARY—Anecdotes of English Lawyers—Origin of the Disraeli Family—Sacred Books of the Hindoos—How the President Lives—Brain Work—Literature and Literary Men—Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH—An Evening with Sir John Bowring.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK—His Speech in Full.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—1858 and 1849—Presidential Schemes—The Duquesne Letter Abroad—The Negroes of Senator Douglas—The Wreck of the *Susan*—A Movement in the Right Direction.

GOV. MORGAN'S MESSAGE—In full.

SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Andrew Dennis' Letter.
UNPARALLELED TESTIMONY.

Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co.—*Gents*: I was recommended by a friend from the eastern part of the State to use your Hair Restorer for the restoration of my hair—he assuring me that he had known of its complete success. You may well imagine that I commenced its use with much hesitancy and great doubt of a successful result, when I tell you that *I was nearly seventy years old, had been bald for many years, and wore a wig.* But I soon found my hair starting to grow, *and after the use of three bottles I was rejoiced in finding myself possessed of a good head of hair, of a color the same as in youth.* I confess that I was greatly surprised at the effect, and my friends and acquaintances would scarcely believe the growth of my hair to be an undoubted fact.

I am with great respect, your obliged servant,
ANDREW DENNIS.

Remember that this result was produced by *Kimstreet's Inimitable*, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.

The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.

The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William streets.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
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No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

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10,000 Ladies Wanted—But don't all come at once—to each buy one pair of India-Rubber Boots or Shoes, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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The Most Skeptical are Speedily Convinced of the efficacy of the Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer, of JULES HAUEL, in preventing the hair falling off or turning gray. Its use prevents, as well as cures baldness; and gives to the hair a healthy, soft luxuriance. Gray hairs and whiskers it changes to their original life color. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 41 Park-row.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

De Angelis—Westervelt.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Hon. Geo. W. Morton, Mayor of Hoboken, Lorenzo De Angelis, Esq., to Margaret E. Westervelt, daughter of John Westervelt, Esq., all of this City.

White—Scherf.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Michael White to Miss Catharine Scherf, both of this City.

Richmond—Tatem.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. J. Gallaudet, James Richmond, of Manhattanville, to Sarah Frances Tatem, of this City.

Coolidge—Demaray.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by D. H. Kiddle, D. D., Philip H. Coolidge to Frances Grace, daughter of David Demaray, Esq.

Davis—Blake.—Near Springville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. John A. Davis to Miss Mary Louisa Blake.

Nathan—Florance.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Robert W. Nathan, of New-York, and Annie, daughter of William Florance, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

Marston.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, Robert C. Marston, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his mother, No. 169 William-st., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Greenwood.

Chambers.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, after a short illness, Georgiana Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 516 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

Kissam.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Edward Kissam, and daughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, Hawley D. Clapp and Daniel Cashman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

Ryans.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 7, at No. 242 East 9th-st., Richard Ryans, aged 57 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ o'clock, on Sunday, Jan. 9.

Curnon.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 6, at his residence, No. 154 Sullivan-st., Harman Curnon, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, (Colored,) 7th-av., near 11th-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, without further notice.

Wakeley.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Stiles Wakeley, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, the Rev. J. B. Wakeley, No. 29 Grove-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken by the Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers for interment.

March.—At sea, on board the U. S. store-ship *Relief*, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, Lieut. J. Howard March, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, as also the officers of the United States Navy, Army, and Marine Corps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

Thorne.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, James Thorne, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st.

Thompson.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 6, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson, relict of Peter Thompson, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John White, at Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Dépôt at Rahway, for the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

Young.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 6, of consumption, Harrison Young, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, (Newcastle,) on Sunday morning, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Everitt.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 7, after a protracted illness, John Stuart, son of John L. and Emeline Everitt, aged 13 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Hatt.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. Ann Hatt, the mother of the Rev. Geo. Hatt, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

She died in Jesus.

☞ The funeral services of Mrs. Charlotte Berrien, widow of the late James Berrien, will take place on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CONSOLATION

Is a great thing. For instance, if you have your pocket picked by a

BEAUTIFUL FEMALE,

it is some consolation to know just how the charming creature did it. For a fine illustration of this, see

FRONTISPIECE TO NUMBER ONE OF

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A GREAT PICTORIAL NUMBER!!
THE SUNDAY COURIER
Of to-morrow will contain a magnificent illustration of the
WRECK OF THE VANDERBILT.
A portrait of
SANCHEZ,
The Sullivan-st. Assassin.
Superb views of the interior of the
COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS,
THE PRISON KITCHEN,
AND THE
HANGING YARD,
and a portrait and sketch of
DONNELLY THE BURGLAR.
A graphic description of a
VISIT TO THE TOMBS.
Latest particulars of the
SULLIVAN-STREET MURDER.
A full account of the loss of the
VANDERBILT,
and the sufferings of her passengers.
And a brilliant collection of
CITY ITEMS,
Gathered expressly for the COURIER.
Price only 3 cents per copy.
For sale by all the News Agents throughout the City.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.,
No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

READ ANDREW DENNIS' LETTER!

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL (or Tea-Gathering) will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. Addresses will be delivered by a number of eminent speakers, and the occasion will probably be one of unusual interest. Tickets, 50 cents each (none sold at the door) may be had at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverley-place; at Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Amity-st.; at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, or of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements:
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, No. 348 Broadway.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, No. 110 Broadway,
CEPHAS BRAINERD, No. 61 Wall-st.
JAMES M. DIGGES, No. 410 Washington st.

READ ANDREW DENNIS' LETTER!

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has issued a circular on the cranberry and its culture, and will forward them to all that send a post-stamp to prepay postage. Also, has the plants for sale, and will send them in a fresh state, by express, to all parts of the United States. Address SULLIVAN BATES, Bellingham, Norfolk County, Mass.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COLDS,
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
CATARRH,
INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
SORE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.
Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
From the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.

I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
From the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.

I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New-York.

I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
for children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per box.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO
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MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR SMOKING
Just received and for sale by
FRANCIS TOMES AND SONS,
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CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

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CROUP! COUGHS! NEURALGIA!
RHEUMATISM!
and pains of all kinds, are immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment. Sold by the Druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

READ ANDREW DENNIS' LETTER!

$50,000 FOR THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.
MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

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ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS.
THE VOLCANIC-REPEATING FIRE-ARMS, MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW-HAVEN ARMS COMPANY, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

This company have recently obtained the entire control of this new patent, and are now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from six to thirty balls. The ball contains all the ammunition used, and is water-proof. This is the Rifle adopted by the State and City authorities at the late Quarantine outrage, Staten Island. The wonderful rapidity with which they can be loaded and fired, and the force and accuracy with which they shoot, makes them the most desirable arm that can be had. Their safety from accidental discharge, and impunity from injury from water, and great convenience, requiring no bullet-moulds, powder-flask, or percussion caps, makes them a very popular weapon wherever introduced. "Verily, one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight."

A liberal discount to the trade. Sold at wholesale or retail, by JOSEPH MERVIN,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Water-proof Caps.

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LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,877,[illegible]
Total Dividends paid	1,078,[illegible]
Total Claims by death, paid	1,864,[illegible]

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sect'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

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CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
DR. SMITH: Your Magnetic Salve has acted like magic on my baby cutting teeth. It gives it immediate ease, and puts it into a refreshing sleep. Mrs. M. G. SKINNER, No. 47 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists.

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CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. The proprietor devotes his whole time to his business and observes the utmost strictness in conducting it. Medicines warranted pure and genuine. SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK.—Families traveling by land or sea, should be supplied with this article. If any one has doubts let him call at the Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway, and have them removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1; doors open at 12.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the numerous patrons of the Matinée that, encouraged by the unprecedented patronage, he has determined to give the highly expensive opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
as a Matinée, at the usual price of $1 to all parts.

It will be given with an immense cast and vocal and instrumental force, ballet, auxiliaries, &c.

The three great soprano parts will be sung by
PICCOLOMINI, who appears as..........ZERLINA
POINSOT, as..........DONNA ANNA
GHIONI, as..........ELVIRA
CARL FORMES
appears in his world-renowned character of
LEPORELLO.
FLORENZA,
for the first time in America, as DON GIOVANNI. The other rôles by LORINI, WEINLICH, TAMARO, COLETTI.

The popular danseuse, Mlle. SOTO, with the Corps de Ballet.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 8.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., and C. Breusing's.

First night of Balfe's favorite opera of
LA ZINGARA,
being the Italian version of the popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI..........as..........Arlina
Signor BRIGNOLI..........as..........Thaddeus
The other rôles by
Mlle. GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.

On TUESDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.

On WEDNESDAY—PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL.

On THURSDAY—Close of the season. Only night of
THE HUGUENOTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.

The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
FLORENZA, GHIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING,
all of whom have kindly volunteered their services.

In addition to Mr. Ullman's artists, the following eminent talent have most kindly consented to appear:
Miss BRAINERD, Miss HEYWOOD,
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. GRÆVER-JOHNSON.

Other distinguished talent have likewise expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent musical societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.

The choruses will be sung by
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.

Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.
During the evening, will be sung by
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.

LIST OF COMMITTEE,
of whom tickets may now be obtained:
J. C. Beales, M. D., President, No. 30 East 14th-st.
E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, No. 19 Broadway.
E. F. Ward, No. 6 South William-st.
Edward Walker, No. 114 Fulton-st.
R. Bage, No. 34 Wall-st.
M. E. Pellen, No. 58 Wall-st.
W. F. Talboys, No. 34 Merchants' Exchange.
C. Clifton, No. 26 Cedar-st.
R. Waller, No. 191 Fulton-st.
J. T. Walker, No. 12 Broad-st.
C. B. Ellman, No. 217 Pearl-st.
C. S. Rainsford, No. 39 William-st.
A. Kendall, No. 5 South William-st.
C. H. Webb, No. 40 Exchange-place.
Thomas Dixon, No. 68 Beaver-st.
E. F. Sanderson, No. 16 Cliff-st.
H. Eyre, No. 74 Broad-st.
Joseph Fowler, No. 56 Wall-st.
W. D. Cuthberton, No. 99 Wall-st.
William Young, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Thomas S. Bartlett, M. D.
John C. Force.
R. M. Newbould.
Philip Pritchard, No. 49 Beaver-st.
John G. Dale, Grenville C. Mathew, No. 17 Broadway.
George M. Knevitt, No. 65 Wall-st.
W. M. Neill, No. 130 Pearl-st.
Thomas D. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
James Napier, No. 77 Broad-st.
John Moulson, No. 24 Cliff-st.

The sale of tickets at the Academy commences on Monday, when full particulars will be given.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard.......Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon.......Levick
Lord Dundreary.......Sothern | Florence...Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.......Burnett | Augusta.......Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.......Couldock | Georgiana.......Mrs. Sothern
Binney.......Peters | Mary Meredith...Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington..........Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist..........Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8.
Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakespearian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The very successful BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE, TO-NIGHT, in BALLET AND PANTOMIME; with the great drama of OLIVER TWIST, with the Howard Family. To commence with MY OVERCOAT.

DAY PERFORMANCE AT BURTON'S THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The Bouxary Troupe in
PANTOMIME AND BALLET,
and the Dramatic Company in addition.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8.
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa..........Miss Charlotte Crampton
Olinska..........Mrs. Prior
To be followed by the three act military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY, ON HORSEBACK.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.......Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
To be succeeded by PO-CA-HON-TAS.
After which Mr. Fox's MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8,
CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FINE ARTS.
Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., his
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepiseogee and Squawm, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,
mostly taken in America.
The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.
N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

"SCOTT LIFE GUARD BALL."
The above Military and Civic re-union will take place at Niblos, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859. Tickets two dollars. Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.
C. R. WHEAT, Chairman Ball Com.
JAMES M. BAYLES, Sec'y.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRÆVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMISTS—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. SATURDAY, Jan. 8, AFTERNOON, at 3, o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the SOLDIER AND SAILOR, after which HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS will be repeated. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences: a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. See programme.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMANN'S third grand Sacred Concert, SUNDAY, Jan. 9, 1859. Sinfonie (Rubeinstein) first time in America. Overture (Carnival Roman) H. Berlioz. Overture (Euryanthe,) Weber. Violin solo, Tr. Thomas. Quartet, four French horns. Chorus from Mendelssohn. Chorus from Rienzi—Wagner. Arion and Teutonia Tickets 50 cents, for sale at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door,
MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers*. Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr*. Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London*.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM. ADAMS—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. A. WOOD, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture on *Self Culture* before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Admission free.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES, in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will be given MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Subject—*Mission of Luther*. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 23,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstrations in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.
A. COLEMAN, Sec'y. THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
W. CORBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SAILORS' RIGHTS.—A MEETING OF SEAMEN, officers and others will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable for removing the difficulties now thrown in the way of sick and disabled seamen who need hospital relief. Able and interesting speakers will be present to address the meeting. Seamen are cordially invited to attend. Come one! Come all!!

MARINE SOCIETY.—AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS, of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANOS FOR RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE,
AT LOW RATES.
Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEONS. Best BOSTON and NEW-YORK PIANOS.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Jan. 9. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Contributions from the benevolent are solicited to aid in sustaining the Fourth Ward Mission School, and also in defraying the expenses of the Sabbath evening religious services now being held at the National Theatre. Such contributions can be deposited in the box at the entrance to the theatre, or placed in the hands of either W. D. Mangam, Esq., No. 92 Broad-st.; George Sibell, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st.; J. F. Zebley, Esq., No. 13 Spruce-st., or R. E. Peterson, Esq., No. 144 Bowery.

THE S. S. MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor) will hold its third Anniversary Meeting in the Church, corner 2d-av. and 14th-sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by two Sunday School Missionaries, the Rev. C. C. GOSS, of Nebraska, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXTON, from Illinois.

The children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, will sing some new hymns and tunes prepared for the occasion.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 5th-st., Williamsburgh, the Rev. H. F. ROBERTS, Rector. A course of sermons to young persons will be delivered in this Church on the SUNDAY EVENINGS during the Epiphany season, by various Clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn. The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints' Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 9th inst. Subject—*The Consecration of the Young Heart to God*. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the New-York City Sunday School Society, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 10, at the Hedding Mission Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. A. C. FOSS, and matters of interest to the cause discussed. Friends of the cause generally are invited to attend. The annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the close of the above exercises. By order.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL MEET at Mr. DANIELS', No. 138 Suffolk-st., at 2½ o'clock on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, to attend divine service in a body at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-st. near Stanton-st. The Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, Pastor. Let every Veteran be present. The invitation is to all.
Per order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE. Agent.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Cor. of Broome and Ridge sts. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach (Providence permitting) on *The Future Glory of the Righteous*. "Then shall the Righteous shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of their Father."

SABBATH EVENING SERVICE IN STANTON-ST. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth. The Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in this Church next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. J. SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The third of a monthly series of discourses to the young people will be preached in the Madison-square Church, next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 9, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock.
J. E. READ,
Secretary of the Young Men's Association.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE SEVENTH SERMON of the series will be preached by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 9th inst. Subject—*The Curse upon the Deceiver and the Promise to the Deceived*. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MORMON BIBLE.—A NEW EDITION OF THIS heretofore very scarce work has recently been published by J. O. WRIGHT & CO., No. 377 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 25. Every person who takes an interest in the religious and political questions of the day, should read the Book of Mormon. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

MRS. MARIA SCUDDER.—A DISCOURSE ON the life and death of this devoted Christian, the Grandmother of the Missionaries in India, will be delivered by her Pastor, the Rev. Mr. STRYKER, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., (D. V.,) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 9. Service at 3 o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, of Newcastle, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS. No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. A funeral discourse will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING, on the death of the late Mr. JOHN A. INGRAHAM. A Missionary Sermon at EVENING, from a clergyman recently returned from Jerusalem.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will Preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Final Gathering of Judah and Israel*—Ezekiel, 37th chapter. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

YOUNG MASTER LAWSON, A YOUTH of 16, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Bethesda Baptist Church 22d-st., and 3d-av. The Pastor will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; his third special lecture. Subject—*Modern Spiritualism and its place in Prophecy*. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-st. The Rev. Dr. HOBART, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Service at 7½ o'clock. A Missionary Meeting of the Sunday School, with addresses, at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, New-York.—The Rev. G. V. MAXHAM, of New-Haven, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. P. McMENAMY, D.D., AND MEMBERS of the Young Men's R. Society, will meet (D.V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to consider the claims of Romanism and answer objections. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SOMETHING SINGULAR!—AMIDST ALL the corruptions of the churches and clergy, in doctrine, spirit and practice, there is one church where Divine truth is preached and obeyed. Come and hear it, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. HAGUE will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon commemorative of the late Deacon Isaac Newton. The Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends and strangers are invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st., will be opened on SUNDAY EVENINGS during the month of January. Sermon NEXT SUNDAY EVENING—*The Saints departed awaiting the Great Epiphany*. Services at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, TO MORROW, (Sabbath evening,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*The Inquisitive Youth*." Seats provided for all.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church next SUNDAY morning and evening. In the evening he will preach his *ninth* annual sermon to Young Men. Sermon to Young Women the following SUNDAY evening.

OLD DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, 9th. Morning and Evening, by Rev. B. W. GORHAM, of the Wyoming Conference. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 9. The services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-street near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service commences at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY NEXT. Lecture at 3, by Mr. BAKER, a well known medium, on the *Philosophy of Physical Manifestations*. Circle in the evening at 7½.

FIRST-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Preaching at 7 P. M., by the Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN. The public are invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Cor. Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Divine service at 10½ A. M., as usual.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., pastor of Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., (first Sunday in each month excepted,) at Trenor's Academy, 34th-st., one door west of Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. R. P. AMBLER will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. C. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—near Varick-st. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. A sermon on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 9, to young men, by the Pastor, Rev. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—A religious service is held at the above named place, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Discourse in French, by Mons. CHAS. MIEL. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE ROBERT B. P. WALKER will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. PENDELTON.

THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ELDER C. GOODRICH, FROM MASSACHUSETTS, is expected, if the Lord will, to spend the Sabbath with the brethren, at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., Jan. 9.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. MORNING subject—*Theatrical Amusements tested by the Bar of Christ*. EVENING, to young men. Subject—*The Life Light*. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET CHURCH, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, of Rochester; afternoon by the Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST BAPTIST MARINERS' CHURCH, No. 234 Cherry-st., has been blessed with a revival for more than a year. Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual. Monthly Concert of Prayer in the evening. Several to be baptized at the close.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near Broome. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Fallen Angels cast down to Hell*; 2d Peter, ii, 4.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH EVERY SABBATH EVENING in Market-st. Church. Seats for strangers. Subject for to-morrow evening, *Morning*; or, *How to Begin the Day for God*.

PEW FOR SALE—IN NORTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., the Rev. D. HATFIELD, Pastor, located in the body of the Church. A $300 pew for $250 cash. Apply at No. 230 31st-st., or address Box No. 4,158 Post-office.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, THOROUGHLY-experienced young woman, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also pastries, jellies, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found very economical and neat; has the best of references, but refers any family wishing her services to her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, or general servant, for a steady, trustworthy and reliable servant; is well capable to fill a good situation with satisfaction to her employer; is neat, obliging and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given, if required; none but a private family need apply. Call or address at No. 227 1st-av., corner of 14th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY girl, as child's nurse and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Any lady wanting a thorough and efficient servant, apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth. She is fully competent, as she has lived several years in that capacity. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, just arrived, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will do her best to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist to wash and iron; is a good cook, understands all kinds of pastries; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, OF LONG and good experience, a situation as professed cook; understands boning of game and fowls, made dishes, gravies, soups of various kinds, pickles, preserves; makes good bread; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 6th-av., in the store between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING PROTESTANT girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work, and wages are not so much an object as a good and steady home; would go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or mind children; would go out sewing by the week; good City reference if required. Inquire at No. 81 Broome st., corner of Columbia.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 203 West 2 th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands everything connected with cooking; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Best City references given. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchwoman as nurse, that is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes. Apply No. 193 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LADY to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful in the best manner. Call at No. 206 Centre-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse, is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing hair. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business well; also a good washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, and would prefer a good home to large compensation. Address Mrs. J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

UN JEUNE HOMME, NOUVELLEMENT arrivé de France, désire se placer sois comme domestique ou valet de chambre, dans une family privée, ou maison bourgoise. Sortant des meilleurs maisons de Paris. S'addresser (initiales) E. W., chez Mme. Vanir, 3d-av. No. 182, pour huit jours.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, in a wholesale hat store, one doing City trade, as the advertiser can bring some trade; he is acquainted with the retail business in the City. Address HATS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as copyist in a lawyer's office; good references given; also, evening employment; wages $3 per week; copying 3 cents per folio, 100 words. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, immediately.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SELEUZE and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

AN AMERICAN WITH RESPONSIBLE City references, desires employment as collector, outdoor salesman, or any situation of trust with a fair salary. Address HUNTER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.
A smart active boy (17 to 20 years old) is wanted to do the bank and post-office business, collect bills, &c., in a jobbing house. Address Box 1055 Post-office, in his own hand-writing.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN, a well-recommended girl, competent to cook, wash and iron; also, a girl (German preferred) to assist in chamberwork, to take charge of a baby and to do plain sewing; wages $8 and $6. Apply for address at No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A well-recommended girl, competent to cook, wash and iron; also, a girl as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7 and $6. None but those willing to work need apply. Call, for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 109 East 38th-st.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—A GOOD PENMAN, quick and correct in figures, and an experience in a staple dry goods house indispensable. None need apply who has not these qualifications. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL, ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, and has some knowledge of sewing; must not be afraid of work; references required. Apply at Mr. ROBINSON'S, No. 2 Carrol-place, Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; one that understands her business, and has good references; none other need apply. Call, for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 276 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD HOUSEMAID, who understands waiting thoroughly. Best City references required. Apply at No. 95 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE. APPLY AT No. 22 Coenties Slip, third floor.

INSTRUCTION

COURSES IN VOCAL MUSIC.
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD.
Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, will form classes for the instruction of pupils of both sexes by the celebrated new method, due to the joined labors of Galim, Paris and Cheve, the superiority of which is now universally acknowledged in France.

This beautiful and natural method is adapted to all ages and capacities—easily, rapidly and thoroughly imparting a knowledge of the principles of the science, and practically developing the latent powers of the voice.

With this method, a practical and theoretical knowledge of music is in a few months attained—a result which, under the old methods, is impossible, even after years of labor, as is well known, and a course of instruction in this method is the best preparation and the only solid foundation for the study of instrumental music.

The beauty and simplicity of the method will be appreciated by witnessing the results of a few lessons, and ladies and gentlemen, and parents with their children, are invited to attend the three first lessons of each public course.

Private courses on Mondays and Wednesdays.

A public course will open on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, room No. 21, when further particulars will be given.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 6. Pupils can be received at any time. This institution furnishes superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors from New-York City attend regularly. The comforts of home are liberally provided. Catalogues may be had at ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on the 18th of January he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's music store.

Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.

FRENCH CLASSES—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, brévetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.; also respectfully offers to schools and private persons competent lessons in the French language. Can give unquestionable references.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penman, or good book-keepers, for only $10. This course will prepare them to obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A NEW METHOD, in a few lessons, on the piano-forte, with singing, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms, $6 for 12 lessons at the Academy, $15 per quarter, to go out.
Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A LADY, PUPIL OF MONS. THALBERG, who has had much experience in teaching music, having a few hours in the week disengaged, would be happy to receive more pupils. Address MUSICIAN, Box No. 3,292, Post-Office, New York.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a position of useful, honorable exertion, where her qualifications as teacher, companion or housekeeper, with such other womanly capabilities as might render her a desirable member of a home or school, would be required. Inquire for Miss ESTHER LUMMERSON, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for a week.

TEACHER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young lady as assistant teacher, or as resident governess for small children; can give a thorough English course; also lessons on the piano, the elements of French, &c. Salary moderate. Address Miss S. W., Box No. 164, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERNESS in a family, or assistant in a school, in Brooklyn, by a lady competent to teach English, French and drawing. Also music to pupils not very far advanced. Address E. L., Post-Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY, DISTANT 40 miles from this City, a lady qualified to assist in teaching common English branches and higher algebra. Call on, or address, Mr. HOBBS, at Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION to teach German and French, and the fine needleworks, or as housekeeper, in a respectable family. Address PAULINE REICHE, Hoboken, Bloomfield Academy.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER IMMEDIATELY, in the W. P. Academy, Sing Sing. A preference will be given to one who can instruct also in Spanish and drawing.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a gentleman's family, where there are young children. Inquire at No. 46 St. Mark's-place.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of ground on 36th-st., near 8th-av.—The valuable plot of ground together with the buildings thereon, on the north side of 36th-st., 147 feet 10 inches west of 8th-av., suitable to build large tenement houses or manufactories of any kind. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years if desired. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-ST.—Sheriff's Sale—By virtue of a writ of attachment to me directed and delivered, and by an order granted by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will expose to sale on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort-st., in the City of New-York, a large quantity of hemp and tarred rope, canvas, &c., &c.
JAMES C. WILLETT,
Late Sheriff.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-ST.—By order of the Superior Court. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property known as Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Church-st., between Worth and Leonard sts. Maps at the office of the auctioneer No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room, and all modern improvements. Lot 25 by 98 ft. 9 in. Location unsurpassed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., about 200 dozen Byron's Perfumeries, guaranteed genuine, consisting of extracts Cologne water, hair oil, soap, bandoline, &c. The above is to be sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, a collection of Petrifactions, Fossils, and rare curiosities, &c., to be sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENERAL assignee of Grow & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has, as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the north-east corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, SITUATED on Grand, Tompkins and East sts., with all the buildings, machinery, &c., upon the same. The buildings consist of a four-story brick building, substantial and fire-proof, 52x35, with power suitable for any kind of mechanical purposes. Also, two steam engines, 40-horse power each, in perfect order, and can be seen in operation. Also, a two-story fire-proof brick building, containing five mahogany circular saws, &c., now in use. Also, a two-story frame building, containing three upright saws; also, five of Woodworth's planing machines, sheds, &c., necessary for a mahogany or lumber business in all its branches. On East-st., fronting on the river, is a two-story brick store, 16x38; the mill property alone is now leased for $4,000 per year, and can be improved, at a small expense, to bring an income of $16,000 per year. The whole will be sold at a bargain, and possession can be given the 1st of February. Apply at the office corner of Grand and Tompkins sts., J. R. PAXTON & CO., No. 338 4th-av.; or of JANES BEEBE & CO., corner of Reade and Duane sts.; or of D. M. FITCH, No. 17 John-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist dépôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER P. ROBINSON, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
On lot on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT lots, seven small, neat brown-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in heigth, with balconies. In front there are court-yards, inclosed with neat iron railings. All are furnished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING in this City, the well-known residence (Locust Grove) one mile below Greenbush, opposite Albany, with 135 acres of land under fine cultivation, well adapted to gardening, fruit, &c.; has fine orcharding, grapes, strawberries, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; the mansion is three stories, 40x50, with necessary outbuildings.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-street.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 32 Gold-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 593, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 30 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now being completed on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to E. JONES, No. 240 Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his country residence, situated on Prospect-st., Orange, N. J. House, 34 by 34 feet; lot, 200 by 750. Stable and out-houses convenient; house furniture; cow-house, wagons, sleigh, harness, &c., &c., all in a lump, and at a bargain.
GEO. R. DOWNING, Jr.,
Office, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

RIPLEY'S STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILL, at Newark, N. J., for sale on easy terms. The location for business is the best in the country; is capable of doing a business of $200,000 per year. Apply to DAVID RIPLEY, Newark; or GEORGE WEBB, No. 15 John-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVERAL fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th-av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED BY A SMALL, genteel family, a convenient dwelling, located between 1st and 23d sts., in a respectable neighborhood. Rent from $600 to $850 per annum. Possession desired about the 1st February. Applications, with particulars, directed to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, will meet attention.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City, a farm of 247 acres at Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad; has two dwellings, and is well divided into lots, clearing and timber; one of the best farming districts in the State. Apply to
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

$6.000.—GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO 4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 28th-st., in complete order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 367 3d-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 40th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES:
LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

THE FIRM OF EDDY & HINCHMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858. GEORGE M. EDDY,
JOHN HINCHMAN.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS ROBINSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
ALVORD E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,
Wm. Dennistown,
Isaac Walton,
James M. Mills,
James Humes,
James Nash,
Wm. Wake,
Abr'm Deniter,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,
John L. Moore,
E. D. Brown,
Robert M. Field,
John Palmer,
Stephen Cutter,
John Foster,
Alanson F. Briggs,
Alex. McDonald,
Nathan Aziel,
John H. Morris,
B. McCahill,
E. L. Walton,
Geo. J. Price,
Stephen Valentine,
David H. Knapp,
Wm. A. Cumming,
And. M. Whitlock,
Charles Perley,
Sanford Mead,
John Murphy,
Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,
William L. Ewing,
John W. Luke,
B. M. Runyan,
Robert Campbell,
D. A. January,
Wm. M. Morrison,
E. C. Sloan,
Robert K. Woode.
Thomas D. Day,
L. Levering,
Jas. E. Yeatman,
G. L. Stansbury,

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES. } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, upon presentation of the proper interest coupons. JAMES H. GODMAN, Agent for the County.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, } No. 32 Chambers-st. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, } 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY
HOFFMAN & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer-books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1859.—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859. }

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } January 5, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., } BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c. &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LEDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage..........$15
Deck passage..........6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala.......$26 To Columbia, S. C.......$20
To Atlanta, Ga.......23 To Jacksonville, Fla.......21
To Augusta, Ga.......20 To Pilatka, Fla.......23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds the above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount in cash or good securities will find a rare opportunity for being interested in one of the greatest discoveries of the age, secured by six patents of the United States. Said business is already established and in successful operation. Inquire at Messrs. F. TH. ASCHMAN & CO., No. 38 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A PATENT MEDICINE TRAVELER. Any person now engaged in that business can make a large profit, without conflicting with any arrangement he may have made with other parties, by addressing Box No. 188 New-York Post-Office, with references, experience, and stating the section of country over which he travels.

$6,000.—WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUSIness man, with this amount, in the manufacture of druggists' articles which are a profitable monopoly. A special partner would be acceptable. Address VINCENT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$6,000.—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with the above amount, in the Wholesale Flour business; well established. References exchanged. Address, with name, &c., FLOUR, Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a newspaper and stationery establishment doing a good business, low for cash. Inquire of J. H. HARDENBURGH, No. 14 Wall-st.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG-breed Canaries, at No. 79 West 43d-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:50 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 12 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS TAPLING MALCOLM, STEWART REACH and WILLIAM HENRY BELL against HENRY CHELLINGWORTH.—To HENRY CHELLINGWORTH, the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, County and State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1858, on two thousand and thirty-two dollars and eighty cents thereof; and from the 5th day of July, of the year last aforesaid, on fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents thereof; and from the 16th day of July, of said year, on thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents thereof; and from the 26th day of July, in said year, on twenty-five hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents thereof; and from the 23d day of July, in said year, on eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents thereof; and from the 30th day of July, of said year, on sixteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents thereof; and from the 31st day of July, of said year, on one thousand and seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents thereof; and from the 15th day of September, in said year, on eighteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1858.

LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
d11-1aw6S* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja8-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—MARY WOODFINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARNES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, Dec. 13, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the Village of Yonkers, County aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.

R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d25-1aw6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-1aw6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.

s4-1aw6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 213 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.

ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.

ROBERT R. BREESE, HENRY P. WEST. } Executors.
au28-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.

BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE. } Administrators.
au28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.

s25-1aw6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

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THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS incidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESEMAR No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" It explains everything. To be had of Dr. Barrow, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

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This pleasant, simple and most efficacious vegetable remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article.

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Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY DISORDERS in far gone as well as early stages are assuredly cured with certainty by the use of ROSSWOOD'S FLORAL EXTRACT. Living witnesses of standing and station in the City of New-York are ready and eager to attest the superlative excellence of this sterling vegetable exterminator of Tubercular and Lung diseases; their testimony can be placed in the hands of the most sceptic by the advertiser. The best test of the virtue of any medicine is the practical proof of its intrinsic worth. You who suffer upon the brink of the grave, take timely warmling and try its efficacy. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $5 and $9 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,143 Post-office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at **459** Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENERAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, and all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Plaindealer, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!—I have seen a circular purporting to be certificates of cures by said Antidote, signed by one Stratton, who claims to be owner thereof. Among the said certificates is one from myself. Now, I never saw or heard of said Stratton, and he has made use of my name without my knowledge or consent. W. MILLER.

We received the above yesterday: the public can make their own comments. JOHN PYNE & CO.,
No. 109 Nassau st., Sole Proprietors.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FROM KANSAS.

Further Particulars of the Affray at Fort Scott—The Montgomery Version—Action of Governor Medary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

After a delay of a week since the arrival of the first messengers from Fort Scott, we learn something of the recent difficulties from the other side. This information throws some light upon the reports that first came to us regarding the murder of Marshal LITTLE by MONTGOMERY's party. A gentleman, who was in town, yesterday, was in the skirmish, under MONTGOMERY, and states that he received the first shot from LITTLE, and that he fired back in self-defence. He proved his statements by showing two wounds, where buck-shot entered from LITTLE's gun, and the shots are in him now. This person adds, that Mr. RICE, whom MONTGOMERY went to release, is a very worthy gentleman, a prudent farmer, and a member of the Methodist Church, who generally attends to his own business. During the difficulties, last Summer, he became greatly attached to MONTGOMERY, in consequence of his bold position in defense of the people of Linn and Bourbon Counties. He was with MONTGOMERY at the time they were attacked by Capt. ANDERSON's company of United States Dragoons, under the same Marshal LITTLE, who is now killed. Both LITTLE and RICE were wounded in that engagement. Some time last fall, charges were brought against RICE for assault, with intent to kill. After due examination before the Grand Jury, he was discharged. Afterwards, the charge was repeated in a modified form, so that it could be legally brought before the Grand Jury, and a bill was then found against him. It was generally remarked by those who heard the testimony, that he was indicted without proper evidence, and the friends of RICE became somewhat exasperated; especially as it was understood, from the settlement of the difficulties under Gov. DENVER, that no action should be brought for offences committed previously by either party. Judge WILLIAMS had been consulted in the case and at different times had agreed that RICE should be liberated, but none of his pledges had been redeemed. About three weeks before the late demonstration, he had made such a promise, and MONTGOMERY, tired of waiting, on the 16th inst. went there with 65 men, with no intention beyond that of liberating RICE and returning. One thing that stimulated MONTGOMERY to this step, was the known fact, that RICE was not suitably cared for—that he had been repeatedly threatened with hanging, by LITTLE and others, and it was felt that his life was in danger.

It is argued by the friends of MONTGOMERY that he considered it his duty, as a good citizen, to adopt the course he did. His party marched into town at an early hour, and called at the room where RICE had formerly been kept, but he was not there. After searching awhile in vain, it was evident that the citizens were secreting him, and seeing no other sure mode of reaching him, MONTGOMERY commenced arresting the citizens of the town, intending to arrest all until he found RICE. About this time, Mr. LITTLE, who was in his store watching these movements, partly opened the door and fired, two of the shot striking our informant, as previously stated. The fire was returned, but Mr. LITTLE closed and barricaded his door, and escaped injury at that stage of the siege. Not long afterwards Mr. LITTLE was seen scraping the frost from the upper pane of glass in his windows, that he might look out, as was supposed, for the purpose of discharging the other barrel of his gun. Some person at that instant shot him with a rifle ball, which passed entirely through his head. He died in an hour.

The firing from LITTLE and other citizens, the treatment MONTGOMERY had formerly received in Fort Scott, the imprisonment and chaining of RICE—all so exasperated MONTGOMERY's men, that they proceeded to rob the store of its most valuable contents, in spite of his protestations. During some of these proceedings, RICE was found confined in a dark room, without any fire, although the weather was very cold, and fastened to the centre of the floor with a log-chain. The rescuing party first cut out the staple which held the chain to the heavy timber, and took RICE down stairs with the chain upon his limbs, but afterward a negro came to his rescue with a large file, with which his fetters were removed.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the palliation that was offered by one of MONTGOMERY's men. It greatly changes the color of the first reports, especially when it is more than suspected that LITTLE was the leader of the party from Fort Scott which murdered DENTON and other Free-State men, in cold blood, at midnight, on the Osage last Summer. How others would have displayed their forbearance in like circumstances, may be the subject of endless dissertation, but very few outside of Kansas will ever appreciate the full measure of indignation that is felt by Kansas men. I leave this statement for what it is worth, without wishing to excuse the deed of robbing the store or other buildings in the town.

Gov. MEDARY is disposed to take summary measures. He has sent Sheriff WALKER to Linn County, with authority to arrest MONTGOMERY and all his men, and to summon a posse of citizens for the task. This proceeding will probably end as it did last Summer, when WALKER started to arrest MONTGOMERY, and he will come back satisfied that it is not his duty to arrest him, and that he will resign sooner than do it. The Governor says, if WALKER fails to arrest him, that he shall immediately order out the Territorial Militia until he gets a force sufficient to accomplish the task. It is very probable that if MONTGOMERY should be approached in a friendly manner by the proper party, he would voluntarily give himself up for trial upon the charges growing out of the proceedings on the 16th inst.; but it is less probable that either Sheriff WALKER or the Governor's militia will ever arrest him.

WM. B. PARSONS, with the first edition of his pamphlet on the gold regions, started for the East yesterday. Stock in the Underground Railroad is above par of late. Next week our Territorial Legislature meet at Lecompton, but it is said that it will take more than two dollars per day to keep them there. The ground has thawed and the river is clear of ice. The small streams are high, the mails irregular, and the roads were never worse.

RANDOLPH.

The Troubles in Southwestern Missouri and Southern Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, (Free-State,) writing from Ossawatomie, gives the following account of events which have recently transpired, and which have already been noticed by telegraph:

"It appears that for several weeks past, several negroes in Vernon County, Mo., living near the Kansas line, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging for running away from their masters, and that with this view one of their number, called JIM, belonging to the Lawrence estate and in the service of a Mr. HICKLAN, had crossed over to Barnsville, Bourbon County, Kansas, under the pretext of selling brooms, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions. On Monday night, the 20th inst., a company of about 20 or 25 made their appearance at the houses of Mr. HICKLAN and ISAAC LARNE, from each of whom five negroes were taken, five of which, in the care of HICKLAN, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and other property to an unknown amount. While this was transpiring on the north side of the Little Osage, on the south side another and more revolting scene was being enacted.

A party made their appearance at the house of Mr. DAVID CRUSE, and stole one negro, and while doing this, he very naturally endeavored to defend himself, but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribbon around the cylinder, so that it could not revolve. He was brutally shot down in the midst of his family, and left to welter in his blood, while the murderers and robbers made off with their booty and crime.

As a very natural consequence, this produced an intense state of excitement in Missouri, runners were sent into all the adjacent counties for help, and the purpose was at once formed of invading Kansas.

Many of the citizens of Vernon County, of Free-Soil proclivities, were ordered to leave; among the rest, a Mr. BLOOMFIELD, a citizen of Missouri for the last eighteen years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He had taken a very active part in the overthrow of the Pro-Slavery Party at the last August election, and in denouncing the Chouteau murderers and the murder of Mr. POPE, near Pappinville, last June. This has rendered him very obnoxious to one FAIL, a bloody ruffian, who received at his grocery a part of HAMILTON's band, on their return from their work of butchery, treated them and applauded their act, and who now acts as a chief promoter in the deeds of crime which are being perpetrated.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD had been frequently ordered and advised to leave during the week, as the Missourians were collecting around FAILS to the number of several hundred, but as persistently refused to leave until Friday morning last, when a Pro-Slavery friend came and urged him to depart instantly. While conversing with his Pro-Slavery friend, stating that he meant to remain as long as life lasted, his friend informed him that HAMILTON had already killed a Mr. BAILY, and was on his way with a hundred and forty men to kill him. Mr. BLOOMFIELD had been working, and had his coat off; looking up, he saw a mounted party approaching around his barn, about two hundred yards distant, and had only time to slip on his son's shoes, while his daughter threw him his coat, as he leaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After pursuing his way for a mile or so, Mr. BLOOMFIELD obtained a horse of a friend, and reached this place yesterday morning, and in the evening learned that everything that HAMILTON could lay his hands upon had been given to the flames, probably to the amount of $15,000. He had some five hundred acres of land, and about $1,800 in cash buried, which he thinks the ruffians cannot reach.

What has become of his family he does not know. He has two sons, men grown, who, if they have not made good their escape, have shared the fate of BAILY. On his way to the town Mr. BLOOMFIELD learned that MONTGOMERY was arming to repel the invaders, and was confident of his ability to overthrow HAMILTON.

I learn that Mr. BAILY was a peaceable citizen, and was wholly guiltless of the stealing of the negroes the Monday preceeding, and had even gone so far as to go into Kansas a short time previous and help to capture a runaway negro. But the fact that he was a Free-State man was sufficient for the fiend, HAMILTON, who last May showed conclusively that he made no discriminations between active Free-State men and those who kept still. Both parties are arming themselves with the avowed purpose of fighting it out to the bitter end. It is said that there are already 1,500 Missourians collected in the vicinity of FAIL's, with the avowed purpose of invading Kansas. I think it is not probable that half that number will collect.

How many men MONTGOMERY will be able to collect is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or four hundred. It is not probable that the killing of CRUSE was premeditated, but finding himself attacked by robbers, he resisted, as was natural, and as he had a right to do, and that he was shot down remorselessly by the fiend who had attacked him. I have yet to see the first Free-State man of position in or around Osawatamie, who does not condemn, in the strongest terms, any going into Missouri or committing depredation. Some are of opinion that it was done in retaliation for the repeated outrage suffered by the people of Lynn and Bourbon Counties, at the hands of those across the line.

What will be the upshot of this affair is impossible now to foresee, but if HAMILTON should get the upper hand, the most fearful consequences will follow, as can easily be imagined by a glance at his antecedents. This will all be in reply to the killing of one man and the stealing of those negroes, horses, and mules. What a contrast this will exhibit to the conduct of MONTGOMERY, last May, when, after HAMILTON had gathered up eleven white men from the public highway, the field, workshop, and counting-house, and taking them into a lonely ravine and there remorseless shooting them down, he (MONTGOMERY) marched into West Point with one hundred and sixty men to demand that HAMILTON and his confederates should be delivered up, not a hair of the head of a single person was injured, nor an article of property disturbed in town; while at the same time, some of the murderers were secreted in town and run off, in direct violation of the agreement then and there made.

Such is a narrative of the events which have transpired during the past week, drawn from the best sources.

The Kansas Troubles—Missouri calling on her Volunteers.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor STUART, of this State, transmitted yesterday to the Senate a Special Message, reciting the recent depredations committed by the Kansas banditti, under MONTGOMERY and BROWN, upon our citizens residing in the border counties, and asking for Legislative action in the matter. A bill was accordingly immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out a volunteer force sufficient to protect persons and property in peril, and to repel all further attempts at invasion.

The bill appropriates $30,000 to defray expenses. It will probably pass to-day.

Official Discovery of a Disunion Party in the Southern States.

From the Washington Union.

If we are to credit the telegraph, which, however, has become a very mendacious oracle, the fillibuster cause has had another ridiculous and ignominious *contretemps*. The course of "manifest destiny," like that of true love, seems not to run smooth. So far from hoisting the fillibuster flag over Central America, its champions have been glad to take shelter, as objects of charity and commiseration, under the invidious flag of Great Britain. The prank they played upon their own country, of carrying off one of its officers, has been returned with interest upon themselves; and they have come back in a body, under the hard duress of failure and adversity, as if to make atonement on the spot for the contempt and outrage they put upon the authority of their country, in the person of its officer, in setting out. The usual result of "General" WALKER's exploits has ensued, in this, as in all former cases—failure, ridiculous and utter. The absurdity of the *denouement* seems to have been appreciated and acknowledged by the heroes of this latter exploit themselves. They made a holiday joke of the affair; marched through the streets of Mobile, in burlesque triumph, under the Nicaraguan flag; and nothing seemed wanting to the completeness of the joke but all Fool's Day as a date, instead of the one that it signalized. However, the infatuation of fillibuster folly may be such as to have in store for the country a still funnier *denouement* for a future first of April.

There was a circumstance concurrent with this droll debarkation at Mobile, which it has served to illustrate most conspicuously and strikingly. Precisely at the same moment at which the telegraph was announcing to the country the real fate of the *Susan's* expedition at Mobile, it was heralding dispatches from New-Orleans, giving a fictitious relation of the movements and feats of the expedition. We suppose these New-Orleans dispatches had their origin in the same prolific imagination which had just before disseminated over the country reports of very large American emigrations to Cuba, for the purpose of a fillibuster onslaught upon the established authorities in that island. It is well that the dispatches from New-Orleans heralding the success of the *Susan's* expedition were sent forth at the time they were. This country has now learned what faith to place in announcements of that character from New-Orleans. The long series of blood and thunder dispatches which emanated from Kansas every day while the Black Republican campaign was going on at the North a year or two ago, by which so many people were so grievously deceived in regard to occurrences in that Territory, were prototypes of the dispatches of like character which have been sent forth with profusion of late from New-Orleans, all having the same earmarks and betraying the same paternity. They have no foundation in actual occurrences, but are intended for the mere purpose of agitation. They are the coinage of imagination, the base coinage of vicious and malicious imaginations.

But they are only a part of many cotemporaneous circumstances, which reveal to the country an important fact. *They warn it of a wide-spread and desperate conspiracy in the Southern States against the authority of the laws, Constitution, and Government, the continuance of the Union, and the integrity of all existing institutions, not only in the Southern States, but in every quarter that can be reached from the Southern States.* We see evidences of this movement in the efforts to revive the African Slave-trade against the wish and conviction of nine-tenths of the Southern people. The sentiments of that people, more strongly generally than probably of any other people in the world, is conservative, is for the *laissez nous faire*, is in favor of preserving the existing *status*. Nay, their interests are all bound up in maintaining a conservative policy, in resisting innovation, in repudiating all new-fangled schemes and projects, and, above all, in frowning down the whole idea of *intervention* by one people into the affairs of another, the whole thought of *aggression* by one people against the established institutions of another. The spirit to which we allude is a spirit at war with all these abiding sentiments and vital interests of the Southern people. The rash men engaged in this movement propose at once wholesale infraction of the laws of their own country, revolution of their own institutions, and aggression upon those of all outside nations which they can reach.

They would demoralize the institution of Slavery by undoing the work of centuries, and reverting again from the civilized and Christianized system of labor now existing at the South, to the labor of savages wrapped in mental darkness, and as imbecile and incapable in body as in mind. They would revolutionize the whole labor organization of the South, they would utterly disorganize the existing system of prices and the whole established economical system—they would, in a word, revolutionize Southern institutions, revolutionize Southern society itself.

They would organize a general system of assault upon the laws of the country, although the interests of the Southern States find, in the supremacy and sanctity of the laws, their strongest and most important bulwarks. They would treat as naught the neutrality laws of the country, the counterparts of which in other countries they might some day have to invoke against their own institutions. They make bold to violate laws of Congress against the African Slave-trade, passed in pursuance of the Constitution by the procurement of the Southern people themselves; and this, although their chief ground of complaint against the fanatics of another section of the Union is a like disregard on their part of Congressional laws intended for the enforcement of their rights.

They encourage, too, in every conceivable manner, unlawful expeditions against the Governments of States bordering upon the Gulf, upon the pretext of disenthralling their inhabitants and establishing institutions in accordance with the genius of the age and the demands of the world; although it is under this very plea that the condemnation of the whole world is daily invoked against their own institutions; and none can tell what day the emissaries of a "higher law," swarming in fanatical hordes from all Christendom, may attempt a similar *intervention* into the affairs of the Southern States.

It seems to us that none can contemplate the movements and machinations of this class of men at the South without concern and reprobation. It seems to us that the time has come when it behooves the Southern States to frown down a movement which strikes at the root of every principle and every interest which the South can hold dear.

The Wreck of the Susan.

The following communications in reference to the fillibuster schooner *Susan* have been received at Mobile:

BELIZE, British Honduras, Dec. 20, 1858.

On the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the schooner *Susan*, Captain MAURY, from Mobile, was wrecked on Glover's Coral Reef, about 60 miles from the Belize. The vessel is a total loss, but fortunately no lives were lost. The passengers all were landed in safety on the Middle Cay, on the 16th inst. The distance from the wreck to the Belize is fifty-five miles, and the compass bearing northwest.

A later letter says:

"Captain MAURY having arrived here from the wreck of the *Susan*, endeavored to charter a vessel to convey his passengers to their place of destination. Governor SEYMOUR, of the Belize, tendered the British war steamer *Basilisk* to convey them to any Southern port in the United States. There were reports circulated to the prejudice of the passengers by an American captain, but Governor SEYMOUR said that the shipwrecked men had violated no British law, and he asked not who they were or where bound, but chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a nation with whom he desired to cultivate friendly relations, and would gladly and promptly give any assistance needed. Captain MAURY accepted the offer on behalf of his passengers. The steamer leaves to-day to take them from this island, and they will proceed directly to Mobile. The passengers feel grateful to Captain MAURY for his efforts in their behalf, and acquit him of all blame for the wreck of his vessel."

CONFESSION OF A GAMBLER.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 6, a number of keepers of gambling-houses were arrested, on an affidavit of one George F. Peterman, recently convicted of forging checks on the Kensington Bank. It is alleged that Peterman was induced to commit the forgeries to obtain the means to gratify his passion for gambling; and that the money he obtained on the forged checks was lost at the gaming-table. Mr. Peterman, who was brought up from prison to testify, was examined by District-Attorney MANN, and made the following statement: "I am a Philadelphian, and since 1823 have lived at Second and Poplar streets; I have visited numerous gaming houses in the last six years; very often in the last few months; I have been in Zachariah Robbins' place, No. 1,021 Chesnut-street, and seen the game of faro played there; William Bevans is said to be connected with Mr. Robbins; I have seen him dealing; I have been to William Waley's place, Fourth-street, near Library; John Baker is said to be his partner; I have played there at faro recently; also to James Kelly's house, in Sansom-street, near Eighth; I played there eight or ten days before my arrest; did not lose more than fifty dollars there; Mr. Kelly was there when I played; Charles Mann's place is opposite Kelly's; it is the only place in Philadelphia where I won any money; I was there a month before my arrest; Mr. Mann dealt when I played; I won $300, and gave part of it to my family.

Funeral of the Sister of Robert Burns.

From the Ayr (Scotland) Advertiser.

The funeral of the late Mrs. BEGG took place in Alloway churchyard on Thursday. About 1 o'clock, the company invited, which was necessarily limited, assembled in the parlor at Bridgehouse, where an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. DYKES. A number of the inhabitants of the town spontaneously joined in the procession, which started at about 1½ o'clock. Mr. ROBERT BURNS BEGG and Mr. JOHN BEGG, sons of the deceased, walked as chief mourners, accompanied by five of her grandsons, their own children. In the procession we observed James Baird, Esq., of Cambusdoon; Capt. M'Taggart, of Seafield; Hugh Cowan, Esq., Dr. Hunter, Dr. Montgomerie, the Rev. Messrs Dykes, Gairdner, Rowan, Rae, and Buchanan; Messrs. Telfer, T. M. Gemmell, W. Stewart, T. White, J. Dick, M. Dick, J. M'Neillie, R. Taylor, J. Taylor, A. Lang, J. F. Murdoch, R. H. Smith, J. Fraser, Capt. Hughan, B. Stewart, T. Cree, H. Henry, J. Smith, M. Thomson, Hugh Blackwood, John Struthers, D. Campbell, Gilbert Porteous, &c., &c. Perhaps the most interesting person there was Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, brother, and for thirty-five years assistant, to Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, of our Academy. He is aged upwards of 80, lives in Wallacetown, and when a lad, residing with his mother in Dumfries, was a near neighbor of the poet BURNS, familiar with his appearance, and one of the company invited to, and present at, his first funeral. We say his first funeral, for Mr. TAYLOR informs us that *the remains of Robert Burns were interred no fewer than three times*. The first funeral took place only two days after his death, and was quite small and private, and his resting-place was in an obscure corner of St. Michael's Churchyard. A few weeks or months after, when public feeling began to grow and find expression regarding the treatment of the bard, he was removed to what was deemed a more fitting part of the same cemetery; and, still later, to that quarter over which the mausoleum was erected. This of itself is one of those facts which must awaken very many strange reflections regarding the wondrous career of the poet. Mr. TAYLOR assures us that, at the time of his death, the event created no sensation whatever in the neighborhood, and the funeral no more interest than any other!

Mrs. BEGG was deposited in the grave which contains her father's dust, and at the head of which stands the stone with the fine poetical inscription which filial piety has traced:

Oh ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
 Draw near with pious reverence, and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
 The tender father, and the generous friend.
The pitying heart that felt for human woe;
 The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;
The friend of man—to vice alone a foe;
 For "e'en his failings leant to virtue's side."

It is well known that his wife was buried in Bolton Churchyard, East Lothian, and his descendants are positive that the grave was never opened to receive any of their kindred so that there was some astonishment felt, when, in addition to the remains of the Poet's father, those of some other—a woman, whose age must have been about 30—were turned up. From the state of advanced decay, however, in which they were, compared with the fresh condition of those of WILLIAM BURNS, it is almost certain that they had been interred long before the burial of the latter, and belonged to some prior tenant of the tomb.

Into this grave the remains of Mrs. BEGG were lowered, on Thursday, by her sons and grandsons, and amid the respectful regrets of those who had come to pay the last office of kindness. The grave has closed over persons more famous and more wealthy; but it is impossible it could contain one who had more faithfully and virtuously performed in life the part to which God had called her, or who, as a truly noble specimen of the Scottish matron, has left behind her a more fragrant memory. Except the loss of her companionship, there is nothing to regret in her departure. The loss belongs to those who are left behind, the gain is hers who has only gone before.

INTERESTING TO SHIPOWNERS.—Captain KIBLING's case, in the United States Commissioner's Court, at Hartford, was decided on Saturday, Commissioner SMITH deciding that Captain KIBLING feloniously and piratically ran away from the fishing grounds with the bark *J. S. Perkins*, and the goods and wares on board, with intent to sell the same for his own benefit, said goods and wares belonging to citizens of the United States. The value was shown by the testimony to have been more than $20,000, and the Commissioner ordered him to find bail for his appearance before the District Court, to be holden at New-Haven on the fourth Tuesday of February. The Commissioner, in so deciding, was supported by the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, to whom the matter had been referred.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 5.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The Proprietor of ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT, for the cure and prevention of CONSUMPTION, begs, respectfully, to inform the public, that he has reduced the prices and diversified the sizes of this *Great Antidote for Pulmonary Complaints*. He has been induced to do this in order to meet the requirements of all classes. For the future the prices will be:

Small-size Case $3 00
Medium-size Case, twice the small 5 00
Large-size Case, four times the small 9 00

For further particulars, see advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Black Cloth Overcoats, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Pilot Overcoats, $6, $7, $11, $15.
Beaver Overcoats, $10, $15, $20, $23.
Broadcloth Frock coats, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6.
At EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE FINAL MOMENT.—The grand, elegant and varied performances, at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening, will be for the last appearance of those charming artists, the Zavistowski Troupe of Children. Do not miss this opportunity to see the little wonders.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—Look for the water mark in all sheets purporting to be

MEDICATED PAPER.

If it is not there, be sure the article offered is a vile imitation of Gayetty's, as poisonous as any other paper usually devoted to water-closet purposes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The *Lancet* concedes that they have performed seemingly "miraculous cures." A few doses at this season will regulate the system and give tone and vigor to the internal functions of the body.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Jan. 22	Portland	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana.
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 7.

$5,000	Ill. Int. '60	94½	1000	Reading R. R.	54¼
5,000	Ind. St. 5s	92½	500	do s30	54¼
25,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92½	200	do s60	54
4,000	Va. 6s	96⅛	1000	do s10	54⅜
10,000	do	96⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R.R. b30	53¼
18,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅜	100	Mich.S.&N.I.R.. s30	20⅜
10,000	do s30	86⅜	100	do s30	20⅝
3,000	Brook.C.Wr.Ln.	100	100	do b30	20¾
2,000	E. RR. Ct. Bs. '71	45¼	50	do	20¾
3,000	Hud. R. RR.2dM.	94⅞	100	do	20⅞
5,000	H.Riv.R.3dm. b60	76	400	do b60	21
5,000	Har. R.R. 1st m..	93	100	do s30	20⅞
2,000	Mich.Cen.R.8p.c. 1 m.S.F.Con.Bds.	96	250	do s3	21
500	Mich.So.2d m. Bs	63½	650	Harlem R. R.	13½
4,000	Goshen Br. Bds..	76	10	do	13⅝
500	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	89½	150	M. S.& N.Ia.G. S't.	48¾
9,000	do	89	100	do s60	48⅜
5,000	LC.&M.1.g.bs. s30	24½	300	Panama Railroad..	118
5,000	do b60	24¾	50	do .... b60.	118
2,000	N. J. C. 2dm.bs..	90¼	225	do	117⅞
3,000	Gal. & C. 2dm.bs	92	200	Ill.Central R. R. b10	71
100	Merchants' Bk	110½	200	do	71
60	Mechanics' Bank..	116½	150	do	70¾
206	Bk. of Commerce..	100¾	50	do b30	70¾
110	D. & H. Canal Co..	99	50	do s3	70⅝
25	Pacific M. S. Co. b30	92¼	50	do s10	70⅝
225	do	92⅞	50	do c	70½
75	do b30	92⅞	50	do s60	70
50	Penn. Coal Co.... b7	82	150	do s30	70
50	do	82	10	Cle., C. & Cin. R.R.	95½
20	do	82¼	400	Ga. & Chi. R.R.. b10	71½
30	do	82⅛	300	do	71⅜
100	Cumberland Pref..	20½	50	do s10	71⅜
100	Guilford Min'g Co..	1⅝	300	do b30	71½
350	N. Y. C. R. R.... s30	84¼	100	do b60	71½
100	do s30	84⅜	200	Clev. & To. R.R.. s3	32½
150	do s3	84½	500	do b30	32¾
300	do s10	84⅜	200	do s30	32⅝
100	do s15	84⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.R. b30	59¾
1200	do s30	84⅛	250	do c	59¼
105	do	84⅝	50	do b30	59½
50	do s5	84⅜	100	do s3	59
730	Erie R.R.	17	300	do c	59⅜
200	do b60	17⅛	100	do s10	59
350	do	17⅛	950	do s30	59
50	do b60	17¼	50	do s10	59⅛
50	do	17¼	100	do b60	59⅛
50	Hud. River R.R.	34⅞	650	do	59⅛
250	do	34¾	50	do s10	59¼
100	do b60	34¾	400	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	13
20	Har. R.R preferred	36	100	do s10	13
25	do	36½	100	do b60	13
11	Stonington R.R....	59½	150	do b60	13½
20	Del. L & W. R. R.	49	400	La C. & Mil. R. R..	2⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 5s '74	104½	1000	Reading R. R.	54¾
5,000	Mo St. 6s	86¾	100	do s60	54¼
2,000	do	86⅞	200	do	54⅝
20,000	do s30	86¼	200	M. S. & N.I. RR. b60	21
20,000	do s30	86	50	do	21
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92¼	225	Ill. Central R. R.	70½
100	Cumberl'd Pref. b60	21	100	do s30	70
35	Pacific M. St. Co...	93¼	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	49
150	do	93½	50	do b60	49
50	do s60	92½	100	do s60	48½
150	do b30	93½	5	Panama Railroad..	118
50	do	93	20	Clev. & Pitts. RR..	9½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	83	400	Gal. & Chic. R.R..	71¾
650	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	85	150	do	71⅝
150	do b30	85	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	32¾
100	do b60	84⅞	100	Chi. & R.I.R.R....	59½
250	Hudson Riv. R. R..	34⅞	50	do s10	59¼
100	do b60	34⅞	100	do b60	59¼
150	Har. R. R. b60	13⅜	100	do b60	59⅜
100	do	13⅝	100	do b30	59⅜

FRIDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Stock market to-day took the decided upward turn which the previous business since the New Year indicated would soon come. The speculative jobbers on the Street have become more equally divided in numbers, and the Commission Brokers have an increase of orders to buy for outside parties. The supply and cheap terms for Money, and the difficulty of employing it more profitably, than in dividend securities or in loans on demand to the Brokers, all seem to favor the movement. The Foreign Exchanges also are quoted easier this week, 109½ ⅌ cent. being the rate on London for bank bills. The export demand for bullion is consequently moderate.

The additional advance on the Share list since yesterday, is from ½ to 1 ⅌ cent., and on, some of the Railway Bonds, the rise is even greater. The top sales of New-York Central were 85 ⅌ cent., closing 84⅞; Reading 54⅞; Pacific Mail 93½, closing 93 bid; Hudson 34⅞@35; Michigan Southern Preferred shares advanced to 49, and Michigan Central to 53⅞; Panama brought 118 ⅌ cent., ex-dividend; Pennsylvania Coal, 83 ⅌ cent.; Illinois Central shares maintained the advance of yesterday afternoon, and some sales were made as high as 71 ⅌ cent. The Construction Bonds were in demand at 89@89⅜ ⅌ cent. Harlem first mortgage sold up to 93¼ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks were firmer than yesterday, and $100,000 of the new Federal Loan sold this afternoon at 104½ ⅌ cent. The Western Road shares gained ½@¾ ⅌ cent., and closed steady; Galena, 71¾@⅝; Rock Island, 59¼, and Toledo 32¾ ⅌ cent. sales. The general market left off strong. The active demand to-day was more widely distributed than usual, of late, and it will seem from the printed sales that the volume of business is rapidly increasing.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $122,333; paid out, $199,901; balance, this afternoon, $4,344,924.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—SEPT. 30, 1858.

	Sept. 30, 1857.	Sept. 30, 1858.
Capital Stock issued	$11,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	26,438,016
Bills Payable	1,982,482	732,257
Accounts Payable	724,669	908,812
Profit and Loss	483,316	——
Total	$39,081,468	$39,079,086
Construction	$34,033,680	$34,058,632
Union Railroad Improvement	435,643	435,643
Cash and Cash Items	21,467	44,717
Materials	547,336	486,677
Fuel	572,371	317,920
Long Dock Company	744,042	973,083
Other Assets	372,773	324,360
Bills and accounts receivable	360,267	185,416
Discount on Bonds, 1875	607,885	592,615
Sinking Fund	1,386,000	1,462,000
Profit and Loss	——	198,019
Total	$39,081,468	$39,079,086

The practical difference from last year, so far as the charges or incumbrances upon the property are concerned, is an *increase* of $1,471,000 in Funded Debt, and a *decrease* in Floating Debt of $1,066,082, viz.:

1858.—Funded Debt		$26,438,016
Less in Sinking Fund		1,462,000
Outstanding Bonds Sept. 30		$24,976,016
Bills and accounts payable		1,641,070
Total		$26,617,086
1857.—Funded Debt	$24,891,000	
Less Sinking Fund	1,386,000	
Outstanding	$23,505,000	
Bills and accounts	2,707,151	$26,212,151
Increase Debt upon the road		**$404,935**

This is the result, so far as the Bondholders and other creditors of the Company are concerned; the unpaid coupons being $428,050. The Stockholders are not so well off. The *credit* to Income of $483,316 last year is reversed to a *debit* against Income of $198,019; the difference against the working of the Road in 1858 being $691,017, as explained in the following figures from the Report of the President, Mr. CHARLES MORAN, of his first year's administration:

The Gross Revenue of the year amounts to		$5,151,616
Less:		
Ordinary Expenses, including Taxes, loss on Propellers chartered, Fuel, destroyed, &c	$3,871,908 69	
Extraordinary Expenses, doubtful Assets, depreciation of Wood, filling Cascade	85,732 60	
Construction Account	24,952 47	—3,982,593
Applicable to interest and rent of Union and Chemung Railroads		$1,169,022
Whereas, these items amount to		1,977,651
Leaving a deficit of		$808,628
Less profit on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund, and interest on Bonds held by Sinking Fund		117,610
Actual deficit on the year's operations		$691,017
Proof:		
Increase in Funded Debt		$1,547,016
Increase in accounts payable		184,142
Decrease in materials		60,658
Decrease in fuel		254,450
Decrease in other assets		48 412
Decrease in bills and accounts receivable		174,851
Total		$2,269,532
Less:		
Increase in Long Dock	$229,046 78	
Increase in cash and cash items	23,249 35	
Decrease in bonded debt	76,000 00	
Decrease in bills payable	1,250,224 56	—1,578,514
Increase of liabilities and decrease of assets		$691,017

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, as compared with 1857, are as follows:

	1858.	vs.	1857.
First mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000		$3,000,000
Second mortgage, 1859	4,000,000		4,000,000
Third mortgage, 1883	6,000,000		6,000,000
Fourth mortgage, 1880	3,020,511		——
Convertibles, 1862	3,001,000		3,500,000
Convertibles, 1871	3,423,000		4,351,000
Sinking Funds, 1875	2,463,500		2,614,000
Miscellaneous	68,005		40,000
Total	$24,976,016		$23,505,000

TRANSPORTATION AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1858.

Ordinary Expenses, 1858	$3,729,200 99	
Bills 1857, paid 1858	52,641 66	—$3,781,842 65
Loss on Propellers chart'd.	13,164 66	
Fuel destroyed by fire	6,152 18	
Bad Debts, &c., this year	8,492 57	— 27,809 41
Taxes		62,356 63
Balance, profit for year		1,279,707 74
Total		$5,151,616 43
Freight Earnings	$3,843,310 77	
Passenger Earnings	1,182,258 27	
Storage	1,929 34	
Telegraph	9,645 77	
Rents	15,851 55	
Hire of Cars	3,934 73	
Transportation of Mails	94,686 00	—$5,151,616 43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—1858.

Interest on Floating Debt		$66,847 43
Interest on Funded Mortgage Debt		1,028,713 80
Interest on Funded unsecured Debt		774,690 00
Rent of Union Railroad		83,400 00
Rent of Chemung Railroad		24,000 00
Bad Debts previous to 1857		39,243 54
Loss on sale of Express Equipment		4,351 01
Depreciation on Wood		22,287 82
Cascade Embankment		16,909 74
Expenditure on Union Railroad		2,940 49
Total		$2,063,383 83
Balance Credit, from Old Account		$483,316 16
Interest on Bonds in Sinking Funds		102,340 00
Balance of Transp'n Account, year 1858		1,279,707 74
Balance, Debit		198,019 93
Total		$2,063,383 83

The following we understand from the General Balance sheet and the above tables, to be the present situation of the concern, or as at the close of the fiscal year 1858, Sept. 30:

The Road and Equipment cost		$34,594,276
Lake property, &c		224,109
Long Dock property		973,083
Materials and fuel on hand		849,315
Bills and Accounts receivable		185,667
Discount on Loan of 1875	$800,000	
Less, Discounts of Sinking Fund	207,385—	592,615
Due from Income account		198,019
Total cost		$37,617,086
Capital Stock	$11,000,000	
Outstanding Bonds	24,976,016	
Coupons Unpaid	428,050	
Bills and Accounts	1,213,020	—$37,617,086

We compile the following table from the recent report of the Bank Department:

NEW-YORK STATE DEPARTMENT—TEN YEARS.

	June, 1849.	June, 1852.	June 1855.	June, 1858.
Capital	$44,979,505	$59,708,658	$85,082,621	$109,340,54
Circulation	21,912,616	27,940,947	28,563,296	24,079,198
Profits	7,097,660	10,489,067	10,868 572	13,563,650
Due Banks	20,294,078	25,229,167	24,009,232	34,290,766
Due others	640,296	1,454,572	1,010,614	874,838
Due Treasurer	3,635,963	1,592,605	2,817,160	2,716,034
Due Depositors	35,604,999	65,034,604	85,587,767	93,046,875
Due not inc'd ab'e	1,611,389	1,461,968	2,772,527	1,567,974
Loans and Dis	85,335,528	127,246,569	165,106,907	178,853,145
Overdrafts	163,343	274,577	388,985	331,602
Due from Banks	12,022,436	11,200,861	12,120,800	13,569,231
Real Estate	3,514 467	4,898,970	5,726,027	7,899,958
Specie	10,571,517	13,304,356	15,921,467	33,597,211
Cash items	6,497,829	12,871,410	15,982,480	15 019,241
St'ks and P'y notes	12,822,062	15,509,500	20,156,516	23,097,661
Bonds and Mort	2,663,325	4,548 490	7,488,065	8,615,365
Bills of Banks	2,691,426	3,246,289	3,248,982	1,919,906
Los's and ex.ac	511,615	677,084	1,123,567	1,576,602

The following is a statement showing the number of mutilated notes, the denominations, and the amount returned and canceled during the year ending Sept. 30, 1858:

Number of Notes.	Denominations.	Amount.
1,044,250	1s	$1,044,250
658,688	2s	1,317,376
239,055	3s	717,165
744,507	5s	3,722,535
216,574	10s	2,165,740
51,039	20s	1,020,780
185	25s	4,625
9,576	50s	478,800
6,956	100s	695,600
35	300s	10,500
21	400s	8,400
955	500s	477,500
92	1,000s	92,000
2,971,933	Total Free Banks	$11,755,271

Number of notes.	Denominations.	Amount.
170,623	1s	$170,623
104,671	2s	209,342
76,438	3s	229,314
199,254	5s	996,270
72,192	10s	721,920
9,917	20s	198,340
3,145	50s	157,250
2,566	100s	256,600
2	300s	600
1	400	400
118	500s	59,000
100	1,000s	100,000
	"Old emission," or unreg'd notes.	1,736
639,027	Total Safety Fund	$3,101,395

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE—JAN. 1.

	June 30, 1858.	Dec. 31, 1858.
Notes discounted	$1,283,795 48	$1,353,193 61
Notes and Bills in suit	101,802 83	116,507 23
Real Estate	30,707 39	31,000 13
Bills of Exchange	867,525 54	1,301,838 87
Bonds and Stocks	88,792 88	88,792 88
Gold and Silver	626,175 55	844,830 76
Specie Funds	1,077,458 96	1,086,521 65
Total	$4,086,258 63	$4,832,685 13
Capital Stock	$1,355,400 00	$1,355,400 00
Dividends unpaid	1,083 00	1,707 00
Dividends declared	135,540 00	67,770 00
Due to Banks	4,207 69	65,567 93
Bonds to State		7,500 00
Undivided Profits	442,956 33	459,195 03
Due Depositors	734,125 61	1,011,897 17
Circulation	1,412,946 00	1,863,648 00
Total	$4,086,258 63	$4,832,685 13

The half-yearly dividend of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee is 5 ⅌ cent., payable at the Manhattan Bank. In July there was an extra 5 ⅌ cent., as well as the regular dividend. The Stock stands worth on the books, after January dividend, 133 ⅌ cent. The charter expires in 1863.

The following is a Comparative Statement of the Imports of Foreign Goods at New-York for the week ending Jan. 6:

For the Week	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,791,009	$501,439	$1,271,870
Thrown on the market	2,221,290	436,810	1,181,527

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	570	$169,184	123	$33,847	70	$31,854
Man. of Cotton	1,130	290,376	412	87,159	310	45,743
Man. of Silk	434	438,238	90	77,703	19	10,319
Man. of Flax	434	166,762	68	18,349	174	29,966
Miscellaneous	145	50,006	5	246	39	9,019
Total	2,713	$3,054,566	698	$217,304	612	$126,961
		217,304				1,054,566
Total Entered		$1,271,870	Total Marketed.			$1,181,527

Land Warrants have again advanced, with a more active market. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote to-day:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	100 cts.	110 cts.
80 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	85	89
120 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	82	86
160 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	84	88

We have accidentally omitted to state, at an earlier date, "that the Interest on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, would be paid at the Mercantile Bank."

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the months of December:

	1857.	1858.		
Freight	$42,159	$49,602	Increase	$7,442
Passengers	35,642	28,641	Decrease	7,000
Mails, &c	8,834	4,000	Decrease	4,834
Total	$86,635	$82,243	Total Dec.	$4,392

Corrected Earnings for the previous month..$103,813

Panama Railroad Company.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1858.

Balance to credit "Income Account," after Dividend, Jan. 4, 1858			$392,855 91
Receipts—From Dec. 31, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1858, viz.:			
From Passengers	$743,573 27		
From Freight—Merchandise	432,455 73		
From Freight—Treasure	147,853 78		
From Mails—Transportation	100,000 00		
Baggage	18,509 76		
Miscellaneous, (Wharfage, Light Money,)	3,683 73		
Earnings in December for which returns have not been received, estimated	60,000 00	—	1,506,076 27
Total			$1,898,932 18
Deduct—Interest on First Mortgage Sterling Bonds, (£450,000,) with Exch. and Com	$153,860 88		
Interest on Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds, (£129,375,) with Exch. and Com	28,470 28		
Interest on Convertible Bonds, July 1, $77,000 at 3½ ⅌ cent $2,695 Interest on Convertible Bonds, July 1, $35,000 at 3½ ⅌ cent 1,155	3,850 00		
Running Expenses	386,234 39		
Equipment Account	13,523 13		
Estimated Depreciation in Iron, Ties, &c	40,000 00		
Office Expenses	22,750 00		
New-Granadian Government, Proportion Mail Receipts	10,000 00		
Dividend No. 12, June 30, on $4,923,000, 6 ⅌ cent $295,360 00 New-Granadian Gov't proportion do., 6 ⅌ ct. 8,861 40	354,231 40	—	1,012,930 08
Apropriated to Sinking Fund	50,000 00		
Balance to Credit Income Account, Dec. 31, 1858			$886,002 10
Dividend No. 13, Jan. 3, 1859, on $4,967,000—6 ⅌ cent	298,020 00		
New-Granadian Government proportion do.—3 ⅌ cent	8,640 60		
Amount Appropriated to Sinking Fund	50,000 00	—	356,960 60
Balance to Credit Income Account after Dividends			$529,041 50
The Construction Account, now closed, amounts to			$8,000,000 00
Which is represented by—			
Capital Stock	$4,967,000		
Convertible Bonds	33,000		
First Mort. Bonds (sterling:) £158,750 due Dec. 1, '59 $750,000 £281,250 due April 10, '68 1,250,000	—2,000,000		
Second Mort. Bonds (sterl'g:) £225,000 due Feb. 20, 1872	1,000,000	—	8,000,000 00

Of the latter 425 Bonds—equal at par to $425,000—are still in the hands of the Company unissued.

The Sinking Fund invested now amounts to 153,395 83

The Company has no floating Debt.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

The following sales were made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.:

Supreme Court, by order of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.—ABRAHAM R. BRANDON *vs.* ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS and JOHN R. ROBERTS, a four-story brick house and lot, south side Thirty-third-street, 314 feet 10½ inches east of Eighth-avenue; lot about 20x80 feet. Plaintiff, $5,600. The same *vs.* JOHN R. ROBERTS, adjoining, on the east side, same size. Plaintiff, $5,625. The same *vs.* FRANCIS DOMINICK, adjoining on the east, same size. Plaintiff, $5,700. WILLIAM NIBLO *vs.* FOWLER M. RAY, five lots south side of Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, with the buildings thereon, boilers, engine, machinery, &c., &c. J. D. JOHNSON, $17,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of a piece of land on the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, 61 feet frontage on the avenue, by 100 feet in depth. Five full lots on the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, four of which front on the avenue and one on the street. Fourteen full lots on the north side of Eighty-ninth and south side of Ninetieth streets, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, being through lots. The whole of the above lots sold for $35,000; C. G. HAVENS, seller.

We report the sale of three lots on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at $4,250 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales at $4 75@$4 85 for superfine, WHISKY firm at 23c.@23½c. Hogs dull and lower. Sales 400 at $6@$6 40. Receipts to-day, 1,000. MESS PORK, $16 75. LARD firm at 11c. Bulk SIDES—sales 5,000 lbs. at 7¼c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

COTTON unchanged; sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,000 bales. The foreign advices by the *North American* caused less firmness, but there is no change to note in rates. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR active; superfine, $5 12½. WHEAT unchanged. CORN scarce, and receipts light; Yellow, 71c.@73c.; White, 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at 24c.@24¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 24@$1 26; White, $1 43. Yellow CORN, 73c. WHISKY firm, at 24½c.@25½c.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Solomon Benjamin, Peter McLachlan, Victor Monriaille.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig John Butler, from Port-au-Platte—A. C. Norton, of New-York; C. H. A. Backheuser, of Hamburg; Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunkle, (first and second officers of schr. Maria Jewett, wrecked at Port-au-Platte,) Edward Collins.

In bark Express, from Havana—Bernardo Lastyo, A. Glance.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon sets..... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 31 | Gov. Island.11 20 | Hell Gate....12 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Pacific, (Br.,) Nicholson, Galway, American Express Co.; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Tropic, ——, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Clarissa, Pettigrew, Nuevitas, Ynnaga, Del Valle & Co.; Pilot Fish, (Br.,) Sedgley, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur.

Brigs Nineveh, Robinson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Kentucky, Carver, Cienfuegos, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Hidalgo, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners Reindeer, Tuthill, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; W. A. Crocker, Endicott, Louisiana, H. Underwood; F. A. Godwin, Jessup, Darien, McCready, Mott & Co.; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Achiever, Newell, Aux Cayes, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Express, Sundberg, Havana Dec. 19, with sugar and tobacco to P. V. King & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Anderson, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Thos. Owen & Son—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with bark Yamuri and brig Martha Post, both for New-York.

Brig Grace Worthington, Parritt, East Harbor Dec. 17, with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced heavy N. and E. weather since passing Hatteras.

Brig Winthrop, Bearse, Carthagena Dec. 16, with hides, wood, &c., to Handy & Everett & Everett. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy northerly gales; sprung jib boom, carried away foretopgallant-yard, split sails, &c. Sld. in co. with schr. Tiger, Clark, from St. Thomas, for Savanilla, to load for New-York.

Brig Samuel Churchman, Ankers, Buenos Ayres Nov. 4, with hides, &c., to I. B. Gager.

Bark Emma Lincoln, Spates, Apalachicola 20 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig John Butler, Park, Port au-Platte Dec. 25, with mahogany to H. G. Smith. Sld. in co. with schr. Medium, for New-York.

Brig Lorana, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Greytown Dec. 4, with wood, hides, &c., to Clover & Glinton. Has experienced heavy weather—lost foreyard, sails, &c. Left U. S. ship Savannah—all well.

Schr. Moonlight, (of Bridgeport,) Tuthill, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. Beers & Co. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. A. O. Small, Rowe, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Eldad, Dayton, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Norfolk, for Chatham.

Schr. Harriet, Stinson, Norfolk, for Camden.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Hedges, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. G. Stell, Corson, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Harriet, Stanwood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Margaret, of Philadelphia, Wood, from Charleston. Brig Stella, lumber-loaded.

WIND—S. W.; sunset, calm, with a very dense fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Arr. at Holmes' Hole, Jan. 7, brig N. Stowers, Stowers, Pensacola, for Boston. The Stowers was in contact, last night, in Vineyard Sound, with an unknown bark, and sustained slight damage. The bark lost mizzen-topmast, and is at anchor near the west end of Hedge Fence.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 7—Capt. Brown has returned from Barnegat, and reports no vessel ashore there.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7—In Hampton Roads the ship Flying Dragon is ashore on Horseback Shoal, near Old Point. The crew have mutinied, and the U. S. Marshal has gone down to her.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6—Arr. ship John Stewart, fm. New-York. The steamship Black Warrior, from New-York, is below.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6—The schr. Adela, before reported aground on Folly Island, has been got off.

Miscellaneous.

ST THOMAS, Dec. 25, (via Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 7.)—The bark Oasis, from Leghorn, bound to New-York, put in here, leaking, and is discharging cargo.

The schr. C. W. Conner, from Baltimore, for St. Lucia, put in here, with head of mainmast gone, and is also discharging.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

SHIP-BUILDING IN BOSTON.—The shipping interest of the country continues depressed. We believe there is tonnage enough afloat at the present time to do all the business of the country, without the addition of another vessel for the next three years. We may even assume further, and say that three years hence the losses incident to the sea will not have diminished the tonnage enough to leave profitable employment to the ships which will then be afloat. Mr. Foster, of Medford, has on the stocks a fine ship of 800 tons, intended for the general freighting business. This is the only ship on the stocks in Medford. Mr. Taylor, of Chelsea, is at work upon a superior freighting ship of 900 tons; this is the sister of the famous ship Havelock, which Mr. Taylor also built. Mr. Robert E. Jackson, of East Boston, has just laid down the keel for a freighting ship of 1,000 tons, on his own account. Messrs. Charles F. and Henry D. Gardner have a ship of 1,200 tons on the stocks, designed for a first-class packet. She will be for sale, and will be launched in Spring. They have also in hands a beautifully-modeled bark of 550 tons, intended for the Cape of Good Hope trade. Daniel E. Kelly has ready for launching an excellent packet bark of 700 tons, named Thos. W. House, intended for their line of Boston and Galveston packets. The Messrs. Boole, of East Boston, have been at work upon a freighting ship of 1,000 tons, on their own account, but, we understand, have concluded not to proceed any further this season. About twenty of her frames are up. These are all the new vessels in process of construction in this vicinity at present.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of vessels built in the United States during the last fifteen years:

Y'r end'g June 30.	No. of Vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Y'r end'g June 30.	No. of Vessels.	Tons and 95ths.
1844	766	103,537 92	1852	1,444	351,493 41
1845	1,038	146,018 02	1853	1,710	425,572 49
1846	1,420	188,203 93	1854	1,774	535,616 01
1847	1,598	243,732 67	1855	2,034	583,450 04
1848	1,551	318,075 54	1856	1,703	469,393 73
1849	1,517	256,577 47	1857	1,434	378,804 70
1850	1,360	272,213 54	1858	1,225	242,286 69
1851	1,367	296,203 60			

By the above, the reader will observe that a less number of vessels were built in 1858 than for any one of the previous twelve years.—*Ship. List.*

Spoken, &c.

Agnes Leeds—ship, of New-York, stg. S., was passed, Dec. 26, lat. 35 10, lon. 74 40.

Enoch Talbot—ship, from New-Orleans for Europe, Dec. 21, in the Straits of Florida.

Maria Morton—schr., Penny, from Pensacola for Matagorda, Dec. 13, lat. 28 52, lon. 91 57.

Merrimac—bark, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 30 miles S. E. of Chincoteague.

Cameo—schr., from Camden for Charleston, Jan. 4, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 04.

Princeton—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Dec. 21, in the Straits of Florida.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4, ship Vicksburg, Hughes, from New-York, arr. 2d, unc. Barks T. B. Cushing, Hichborn, do., arr. 1st; Lexington, Thatcher, do. do. do.; Lizzie, Nickerson, from Boston, do. do.; Swallow, Upton, from Salem, do. do.; Abegun, Rollins, from Boston, do. do.; Volante, Botsford, hence, arr. 2d, do. At Rosario, bark California, Bursley, expected down in a few days; brig Southeast, Tucker, unc.; schr. Mississippi, do. do.

At Carthagena, Dec. 16, barks Isis, (Br.,) for Savanilla 17th, to load for Liverpool; Rio Grande, (Fr.,) for St. Domingo 18th, to load for Havre.

At Port-au-Platte, Dec. 25, schr. Henry R. Means, of Baltimore.